

Colonial Office Class 5 1951.

(N^o. 1.)

Williamsburg 16th November 1772. ^(P. 1)

My Lord

I have received your Lordship's Circular letter, which acquaints me of your Lordship's appointment, to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; on which I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship, and to say that I am fully persuaded, that His Majesty's Gracious intentions, cannot fail of being fulfilled by such a choice.

I have also received two letters N^o. 9. dated June 6th 1772. and N^o. 10. dated July 1st 1772 from the Earl of Hillsborough, which, from a violent fever (the consequence of the excessive heat of the summer in this country) and the weak state, in which I continued for a considerable time after, I have not been able to answer untill now.

The first of these letters is an answer to me of ^(P. 2) mine N^o. 4. dated the 20th of March 1772, which contains an account of the manner, in which the service of running a boundary line, between this colony and the Cherokee Indians was performed, and which accompanied a map of that line, and Talk of the Indian chiefs who were present at the running of it.

The report which is come to us of the Establishment of a new colony on the Ohio, makes me imagine that it is unnecessary, for me to take notice of that part of Lord Hillsborough's letter,

which relates to this matter, as probably the Land through which the boundary line runs, may be included in the New Grant, but if the said Grant should not extend so far Southward, I cannot then omit intreating your Lordship, to use your endeavours to dispose His Majesty to confirm this line, on account of the great expence which the Colony would incur by any new line, particularly one to be run in the manner which was directed, after the treaty which Lord Hillsborough's letter alludes to.

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Lord Hillsborough reiterates an order of His Majesty, against granting any lands, beyond the line prescribed by the Proclamation of 1763. I have always strictly paid obedience to these orders, but at the same time I apprehend, they have never had the effect desired, because they have not in the least prevented, the occupying of those lands, by people who are continually in search of new lands, and therefore, as it appears to me, they have only, by preventing the legally granting of them, occasioned great detriment to the quietness of His Majesty, and laid the foundation of endless disputes, and litigations among the people themselves.

The letter No. 10 contains Lord Hillsborough's disapprobation of an alteration which I had recommended to be made in the Office of Secretary of this Colony, for which I must refer your Lordship to my letter No. 10.

dated the 2^d of May 1772.

I have so great a respect for the opinion of Lord Hillsborough, that it would have regulated my own, did I not plainly perceive, that the Multiplicity of business, which must necessarily have engaged his Lordship, hath prevented his considering the Nature of this Office; of which his Lordship writes, that, "As the Office of Secretary of Virginia is of great Dignity and Importance, and as he appears to have both by usage, and by the express Words of his Commission, the right of nominating the Clerks of the County Courts, it would I conceive be equally impolitick and unjust to deprive the Office of that Advantage" - With respect to the dignity and importance of it, I find the Secretaries have usually resided altogether in England, and the exercise of the Office is entrusted to a Deputy of their own choosing.

The right of nominating the County Clerks, though the Secretaries for some time have exercised it, yet in all the Commissions of Secretaries, appointed at different periods, which are recorded in our Council Books, there are no express Words whereon to establish such right, except in the single one, which I have instanced in my letter to Lord Hillsborough on this subject, and to which I have already referred your Lordship, and the words as they are found in

that commission, are an interpolation, evidently done with the design of introducing the usage, for if it had already been fixed, there had been no reason for making the alteration in the form of this commission, from that of the Kings observed both before and after. Besides the form of the commissions of secretary of this colony, is declarative of no particular service, and exactly similar to those of the like Offices, in all other Kings Governments, and I am credibly informed, that the nomination of the County clerks, is in the Governor only of them all; in New York I know it is so.

I must observe also, that I cannot think, with Lord Hillsborough, that it is impolitic to remove a power from the Deputy Secretary, where it can never be used with any advantage to Government, to the Governor who can never use it without [p. 67] gaining some degree of influence, which must always be advantageous to Government, but which Governor at present is rendered unable to acquire the least weight among the people, from not having it in his power to confer ever so inconsiderable a place on any of them; and which is not the case in any other of his Majesty's Governments: and as I am persuaded that Lord Hillsborough no more than any other of his Majesty's Ministers, would intend to give counts

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
• nance to the selling of such Offices, I can assure your Lordship that I had not the most distant desire of procuring myself such an advantage, consequently then the alteration can affect no just pecuniary emolument of the Office, and it being proposed to be introduced, only at the time of the renewal of the commission, upon a new appointment, I still confess I cannot even see the injustice of it.

I must beg leave to add, that I hope your ^[p. 7] Lordship will believe that I had no other inducement to make this proposal than the ardent desire I always have of making my services as effectual as possible to his Majesty, and in compliance with my duty, as I conceive it, of representing everything, which appears to me, capable of facilitating Government: at the same time, I think it necessary to acquaint your Lordship, that I was not led to it, from the observance of any mismanagement or irregularity, in the distributing of these places by the present Deputy, who is a Gentleman of the greatest integrity, and strictest disinterestedness in those matters, as I have always heard.

Lord Hillsborough likewise, disapproves of my having applied to the Assembly, in the case of the Fees established by my Predecessors in Office, to be paid to their clerks on certain commissions

issuing out of their Office, an Account of which is transmitted in my N^o 10 together with my Message to the Assembly their Address thereupon, and the list of the said Fees.

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Lord Hillsborough writes to me upon this head as follows, "As your Lordship's letter does not inform me when these Fees were first established, what the form of that establishment was or to what Sum they may annually amount, I am at a loss what Steps it would be fit for me to take or what opinion to give."

Of the time of their establishment I have not been able to learn anything except that no one remembers it, though enough remember their having been often disputed; and the form of establishment, it seems probable that it took rise from the gratuity which people might give to the Clerks for expediting their business, but it is certain that it was not by order of Governor and Council; of which I thought my Message and letter both explanatory, and as to the Amount; the list of Fees themselves shew that no exact Amount could be ascertained, as no certain number of any of the Commissions, can issue regularly one year like another. I have
[20] been told that some years they amount to three hundred Pounds, others to two, and others again only

to one, which was always allotted to the Clerk, for his trouble of making out the commissions and sealing them; to my Clerk for six months which he received those fees also, they amounted to fifty two Pounds.

His Lordship says further "If the fees were within the bounds of moderation, and were established by a regular order of the Governor and Council, approved by his Majesty, I should have little doubt of their legality, and in that case your Lordship will perhaps see in its full force the impropriety of the application you made to the Assembly, and will be convinced that it is impossible for me, upon the Ground on which your Lordship states this business and without knowing the Annual amount of the fee in question, to be of any assistance in the request you make of having an allowance from Government in lieu thereof."

I transmitted the list of fees that his Lordship might judge whether they were or were not within the bounds of moderation, and my Message to the Assembly and letter to Lord Hillsborough both explain that they were established by the Governors, not Governors and Council, and therefore the legality of them questionable, but if they were to be established in the manner Lord Hillsborough concludes is sufficient to make them

legal. I still assure your Lordship, the people of this colony, whatever may be urged to them, are not disposed to admit it to be so, for they talked of the fees in the light of taxes, and I thought therefore, that it was best to avoid reviving the most distant idea of that kind, at least without instructions; but my principal reason for applying to the Assembly was, that I found the Fees of the Secretaries office all entirely regulated by Act of Assembly; Those of the collector of the Customs; the Naval Officers; and even the Fees paid to the Governor by any people of the colony, such as for Naturalization, Marriage licences, and tavern licences, are regulated likewise by Act of Assembly.

These things I supposed Lord Hillsborough well acquainted with and therefore thought it unnecessary to increase my letter with them as reasons for my conduct.

I must submit it to your Lordship's judgment, whether the expence, which, by the discontinuance of the Fees in question, falls upon me, should not be defray'd as a Contingency of Government.

It always gives me pain when I find, I have acted in my Administration in such a Manner as not to gain the Approbation of His Majesty's Ministers, I can only say that my endeavours are

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steadfastly exerted for that end, and I hope for your Lordship's most favourable construction of them on all occasions.

The ill state of health to which I have been reduced by a violent fever lays me under the necessity of entreating your Lordship to intercede with His Majesty to grant me leave to return to England for a few months, for the reestablishment of it, which, if I am so fortunate as to obtain, I hope your Lordship will have the goodness to make known to me time enough to enable me to leave this some time in the Spring, before the return of the violent heats. I am induced to hope His Majesty will not think my request unreasonable as I shall have been near three years constantly attending on my Duty.

I am My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble servant

P. S.

Dunmore.

I inclose your Lordship a Proxy which I have signed and have left a blank to be filled with your Lordship's name if it be not already engaged, in which case I must beg the favor to have Lord Gowers.

D.

Lord Dartmouth.

The Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue of 2^d. per Hogshead^{or} arising^{therein}
within this Colony of Virginia from the 23^d of April 1772 to the 23^d of Oct^r follow^{ing}.

The Receiver General doth charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows				
To	Balance of the last Accot.	£	400.	6. 10..
The	Accot. of the Upper District of James River		1699.	10. 9..
The	Accot. of the Lower District of James River		530.	5. 4..
The	Accot. of the District of York River		864.	16. 11..
The	Accot. of the District of Rappahannock River		1163.	— 2..
The	Accot. of the District of South Potomack		838.	18. 7..
The	Accot. of the Port of Accomack		24.	10. —
The	Accot. of sundry Rights of Land sold		305.	13. 4..
The	Accot. of Fines and Forfeitures		29.	— —
			£5856.	2. 5..

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself
By the payment of the following Sums.

By	a Warrant for half a years salary to the Governor	£1000.	— —
By	a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	600.	— —
By	a Warrant to the Judges Clerks & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.	— —
By	a Warrant to the Honble & Reverend Robert Holmondeley Auditor of the Plantations for half a years salary	50.	— —
By	a Warrant to James Abercrombie Esq ^r Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	100.	— —
By	a Warrant to John Randolph Esq ^r his Majesty's At- torney General for Ditto	135.	— —

By	a Warrant to John Blair Esq: clerk of his Majesty's Council for D ^o	75	--	--
By	a Warrant to the Adjutants for half a years salary. . .	160	--	--
By	a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Ditto.	6	--	--
By	a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for D ^o	12	10	--
By	a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court. . .	12	--	--
By	a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House . . .	378	13	6
By	a Warrant for contingent charges	239	17	7
By	allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^{ct} on £4863-12. -- for Negotiating the same in Bill of Exchange in London.	24	6	4
By	allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{ct} on £5455-15-7.	272	15	9
By	allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum. . .	272	15	9
So that the sum Disbursed amounts to		£ 5458-12-11		
And there will remain due to balance this Acct		2417-3-6		
R. Corbin D.R.G.		£ 5856-2-5		

I have Examined the within Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue Com.^[P-1]
 -mencing the 25th of April 1772 and Ending the 25th of October
 following and have compared every Article with its proper
 Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq^r Receiver General and
 find the same truly stated and that there is due to his
 Majesty's Revenue for balance thereof two thousand four
 hundred seventeen Pounds three Shillings and six Pence
 Sterling.

John Blair, Dep. Aud^r

November 6th 1772.

The within Accot compared and Examined by John Blair Esq^r
 Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council & Sworn to by
 Richard Corbin Esq^r Receiver General.

Dunmore.

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's (N^o. 4) / of 28th December 1772. [P-2]

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The Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue of 2^d per Hogshead &c arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of October 1772 to the 25th of April 1773.

The Receiver General doth charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.				
to	Balance of the last Accot.	£	2417	3. 6.
The	Accot. of the Upper District of James River		1310	6. 5.
The	Accot. of the Lower District of James River		529	10. 11.
The	Accot. of the District of York River		101	15. 8.
The	Accot. of the District of Rappahannock River		930	4. 5.
The	Accot. of the District of South Potomack		544	1. 3.
The	Accot. of the Port of Accomack		6	8. 6.
The	Accot. of sundry Rights of Land sold		925	19. 4.
The	Accot. of Fines and Forfeitures		59	11. —
		£	5834	17. —
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the Payment of the following Sums.				
By	a Warrant for half a years salary to the Governor	£	1000	—
By	a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council		600	—
By	a Warrant to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term		100	—
By	a Warrant to the Honourable Reverend Robert Cholmondeley Auditor of the plantations for half a Years Salary		50	—
By	a Warrant to James Abercrombie Esq. Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto		100	—

By a Warrant to John Randolph Esq: his Majesty's Attorney General for Ditto	195. --
By a Warrant to John Blair Esq: Clerk of his Majesty's Council for D ^o	75. --
By a Warrant to the Adjutants for half a years salary	160. --
By a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Ditto	6. --
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for D ^o	12. 10. --
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court and Assembly	12. --
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governor's House	426 16 11
By a Warrant for contingent charges	1039 6 3
By allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^{ct} on £1883. -- 4 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	9 8 3
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{ct} on £3417. 13. 6	170 17 8
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	170 17 8
So that the sum Disbursed amounts to	£ 4067 16 9
And there will remain due to balance this Acct	1767 -- 3
Pittsborin D. R. G.	£ 5834 17 --

I have Examined the within Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue Com.^[ps.]
 mencing the 25th of October 1772 and Ending the 25th of April
 1773 and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher
 produced by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General and find the
 same truly stated and that there is due to his Majesty's
 Revenue for balance thereof one thousand seven hundred
 sixty seven pounds and three pence Sterling

John Blair, Dep. Aud.

May 7th 1773.

The within Accot. compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.
 Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn
 to by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General

Dummore

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dummore's (N^o 6.) / of 17th May 1773. ^[86]

[1257]

The Acc^t. of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents &c.
arising within this Colony of Virginia for the year 1771.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows..

To Balance of the last acc ^t	£ 18235..	10..	2..
To the Quitrents of the Northern neck for the year 1771.....	6..	13..	4..
To the Acc ^t . of Compositions for Escheated Lands.....	13	16	6..

Quitrents for the year 1771.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowance	Amount
Amelia.....	200000	£ 200 . .	£ 20 . .	£ 180 . .
Augusta.....				
Elbemarle.....	150000	£ 150 . .	£ 15 . .	135 . .
Accomack.....	227614	£ 227 12 3	£ 22 15 3	204 17 .
Amherst.....	251662	£ 251 13 3	£ 25 3 4	226 9 11
Brunswick.....	250000	£ 250 . .	£ 25 . .	225 . .
Bedford.....	20000	£ 20 . .	£ 2 . .	18 . .
Buckingham.....				
Botetourt.....				
Caroline.....	260000	£ 260 . .	£ 26 . .	234 . .
Charles City.....				
Cumberland.....	140000	£ 140 . .	£ 14 . .	126 . .
Chesterfield.....				
Charlotte.....	100000	£ 100 . .	£ 10 . .	90 . .
Dinwiddie.....	282196	£ 282 3 11	£ 28 4 4	253 19 7
Elizabeth City.....	33701	£ 33 4 .	£ 3 7 4	30 6 8
Essex.....	60000	£ 60 . .	£ 6 . .	54 . .
Gloucester.....	170000	£ 170 . .	£ 17 . .	153 . .
Goochland.....	126026	£ 126 . 6	£ 12 12 .	113 8 6
Hamover.....				
Henrico.....	70000	£ 70 . .	£ 7 . .	63 . .
Hallifax.....	130000	£ 130 . .	£ 13 . .	117 . .
James City.....				
Isle of Wight.....	151621	£ 151 12 5	£ 15 3 3	136 9 2
King William.....	146953	£ 146 9 .	£ 14 13 10	132 5 2

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money			Sheriffs Allowances			Amount		
King & Queen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	175 759	£ 175	15	2	£ 17	11	6	158	5	8
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburgh	240000	£ 240	.	.	£ 24	.	.	216	.	.
Yansemond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	149324	£ 149	6	6	£ 14	18	7	134	7	11
Northampton	100000	£ 100	.	.	£ 10	.	.	90	.	.
New Kent	70000	£ 70	.	.	£ 7	.	.	63	.	.
Orange	40000	£ 40	.	.	£ 4	.	.	36	.	.
Prince George	150504	£ 150	10	1	£ 15	1	.	135	9	1
Princess Anne	130000	£ 130	.	.	£ 13	.	.	117	.	.
Prince Edward	30000	£ 30	.	.	£ 3	.	.	27	.	.
Pittsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spotsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surry	130000	£ 130	.	.	£ 13	.	.	117	.	.
Southampton	120000	£ 120	.	.	£ 12	.	.	108	.	.
Sussex	170000	£ 170	.	.	£ 17	.	.	153	.	.
Warwick	42182	£ 42	3	8	£ 4	4	4	37	19	4
York
								3885	16	.
								£22141	16	6

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Brought Over £22 14 16 6..

Arrears of Quitrents Paid in the year 1771.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowance	Amount
Amelia 1770	90316	£ 90 6 4	£ 9 . 7	£ 81 5 9
Augusta 1770	260000	£ 260 . .	£ 26 . .	234 . .
Albemarle 1770	299762	£ 299 15 3	£ 29 19 6	269 15 9
Accomack 1770	227614	£ 227 12 3	£ 22 15 3	204 17 .
Ditto 1763	27425	£ 27 8 6	£ 2 14 10	24 13 8
Amherst 1770	279893	£ 279 17 10	£ 27 19 9	251 18 1
Brunswick 1770	43705	£ 43 14 1	£ 4 7 5	39 6 8
Bedford 1770	47859	£ 47 17 2	£ 4 15 8	43 1 6
Ditto 1769	40000	£ 40 . .	£ 4 . .	36 . .
Botetourt 1770	90000	£ 90 . .	£ 9 . .	81 . .
Ditto 1769	140627	£ 140 12 6	£ 14 1 3	126 11 3
Caroline 1767	98435	£ 98 8 9	£ 9 16 10	88 11 11
Charles City 1770	90000	£ 90 . .	£ 9 . .	81 . .
Cumberland 1770	60000	£ 60 . .	£ 6 . .	54 . .
Ditto 1769	90000	£ 90 . .	£ 9 . .	81 . .
Chesapeake 1770	199437	£ 199 8 9	£ 19 18 10	179 9 11
Charlotte 1770	99424	£ 99 8 6	£ 9 18 10	89 9 8
Ditto 1769	36987	£ 36 19 9	£ 3 13 11	33 5 10
Ditto 1768	23299	£ 23 6 .	£ 2 6 7	20 19 5
Elizabeth City 1770	33491	£ 33 9 10	£ 3 6 11	30 2 11
Essex 1770	18622	£ 18 12 5	£ 1 17 3	16 15 2
Gloucester 1770	36212	£ 36 4 3	£ 3 12 5	32 11 10
Ditto 1769	16212	£ 16 4 3	£ 1 12 5	14 11 10

County Names.	Number of acres paid for	Paid in Money			Sheriffs Allowances			Amount		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
[Gloucester] 1766	40000	£	40	-	£	4	-	36	-	-
Ditto 1768	775	£	-	15	£	-	1	-	14	-
Hanover 1770	259025	£	259	-	£	25	18	233	2	6
James City 1770	39946	£	39	18	£	3	19	35	19	1
Kings & Queen 1770	100000	£	100	-	£	10	-	90	-	-
Louisa 1769	90000	£	90	-	£	9	-	81	-	-
Ditto 1767	180000	£	180	-	£	18	-	162	-	-
Ditto 1766	130000	£	130	-	£	13	-	117	-	-
Mecklenburg 1770	268734	£	268	14	£	26	17	241	17	3
Hammond 1770	80000	£	80	-	£	8	-	72	-	-
Norfolk 1770	147058	£	147	1	£	14	14	132	7	1
New Kent 1770	70000	£	70	-	£	7	-	63	-	-
Ditto 1767	82840	£	82	16	£	8	5	74	11	2
Prince Edward 1770	70000	£	70	-	£	7	-	63	-	-
Pittsylvania 1767	35605	£	35	12	£	3	11	32	-	11
Surry 1770	139948	£	139	19	£	13	19	125	19	2
Ditto 1769	39948	£	39	19	£	3	19	35	19	2
Southampton 1770	195114	£	195	2	£	19	10	175	12	1
Warwick 1770	41490	£	41	9	£	4	2	37	6	11
York 1770	33934	£	33	18	£	3	7	30	10	10
Received of sundry Persons in several Counties									135	2
									231	7

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself

By paid to the Honorable and Reverend Robert Scholmondeley on his Majesty's Warrant one years allowance ending the 25th of October 1772	£	150	-	-
By paid to James Abercrombie Esq: on his Majesty's Warrant one years allowance ending the 21st September 1772		200	-	-
By paid to the late Mr. Commissary Harrocks on his Majesty's Warrant half a years salary ending the 25th of April 1772		50	-	-
By paid to Mr. Commissary Camm on his Majesty's Warrant half a years salary ending the 25th of October 1772		50	-	-
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for one years salary ending the 25th of October 1772		70	-	-
By paid Messrs Hamburgs by Direction of the Auditor General for Stationery furnished his Deputy's Office		108	-	-
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 17th of October 1771 for paying to John Robinson Esq: or to his Assigns		4000	-	-
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 22nd of April 1772 for paying to Esqood Hamburg Esq: or to his Assigns		600	-	-
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 8th July 1772 for paying to John Robinson Esq: or to his Assigns		5000	-	-
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 9th July 1772 for paying to Esqood Hamburg Esq: or to his Assigns		300	-	-
By allowance of 2 p ^{ts} for negotiating the Bills of Exchange in London		39	19	7
By allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{ts} on £7995. 16. 7.		399	15	0
By allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum		399	15	10
So that the sum Disbursed amounts to		11367	15	3
And there will remain due to Balance this Acco ^t		14803	12	-
Robertin D. R. G.		26231	7	3

I have Examined the within Accot of his Majesty's Revenue
of Quitrents for the year 1771 and have compared every
article with its proper Voucher produced by Richard Corbin
Esq: Receiver General and find the same truly stated,
and that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for
balance thereof fourteen Thousand eight hundred sixty
three pounds twelve shillings Sterling.

John Blair, Dep. Audt

March 4th 1773.

The within Accot compared & Examined by John Blair Esq:
Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn
to by Richard Corbin Esq: Receiver General

Dummore

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dummore's / (206) of 17th May 1773.

[Dunmore, Mar. 18, 1774, cont.]

Answers to the Heads of Inquiry relative to the
present state and condition of the Majesty's
Colony of Virginia in America.

(19.)

1. "What is the situation of the Colony under your
Government, the nature of the Country, Soil and Climate
the Latitudes & Longitudes of the most considerable places
in it? Have those Longitudes & Latitudes been settled
by good Observations, or only by common Computations
and from whence are the Longitudes computed?"

Virginia lies between Maryland and North Carolina, the former to the North the latter to the South. The River Ohio to the West and Sea to the East. The East end very flat and light Soil, the West very mountainous the Soil in the Vallies very good on the Mountains very stoney and bad; as to considerable places there are none. Williamsburg our Capital may contain about two thousand Souls black and White; it lies according to common computation between the Latitudes of 36.30 and 39.45 its Longitude from London 76 & 36.

2. "What are the reputed Boundaries, and are any Parts thereof disputed, and what parts and by whom?"

Our Boundaries are on all quarters very well ascertained and fixed, except on the North West where the Maryland Western corner terminates; The Pennsylvania's then begin to encroach upon us, and do

claim a right to the soil, as I understand, as far
as the Ohio; the truth is His Majesty has been gra-
tiously pleased to grant them by many degrees a
much greater tract than any Subject ought to
possess, and they want now to add as much more
to it, but as long as His Majesty does me the hon-
our to continue me here in his service, my best
endeavours shall not be wanting to keep them with-
in their proper bounds.

3. "What is the size and Extent of the Colony
"The Number of Acres supposed to be contained therein,
"what part thereof is cultivated and improved and
"under what Titles do the Inhabitants hold their Pos-
sessions?"

Our extreme length (as the boundary is now
established) from the Ohio to the Sea may be about
two hundred Miles, and from the River Potomack
to the North Carolina Line, may be about two hundred
Miles, which including all the Rivers, Lakes, Marshes,
Mountains &c &c may amount to fifty Million of Acres or
upwards, but I dare say a fiftieth part is not un-
der cultivation, and only eight Million of Acres pay
Tithes to His Majesty, and about two Million to
Lord Fairfax; all hold of His Majesty except what
we here call the Northern Neck, which holds under
Lord Fairfax, and those, who, since the restriction

said on the Governor of this colony from granting the Lands of it, have seated themselves in divers parts of it without any title but possession, which they will not easily relinquish, to the no small detriment of His Majesty's Revenue of Duties.

4. "What Rivers are there and of what Extent and convenience in point of Commerce?"

The most Northern River is Potomac which is Navigable up to its falls for Ships of any burthen, which is about one hundred and Twenty Miles; it is about Twenty Miles wide at the Mouth and grows gradually narrower till you come to its falls where it may be about a Mile and a half wide. The next to it is Rappahannock which is Navigable for large Vessels about one hundred Miles and small ones may go to its falls which are about thirty Miles higher up, it is about eight Miles wide at the Mouth, and grows narrower gradually to its falls where it is very narrow. The third is York River which is Navigable for larger Vessels about Seventy Miles, and for small ones near to its source which may be thirty more, it is near seven Miles wide at its Mouth and grows gradually narrower to its source. Then comes James River which is Navigable for large Vessels at present near two hundred Miles, which is within a few Miles of its falls, it is about eleven or twelve Miles

side at its Mouth (and as all the others) grows narrower gradually to its falls; These my Lord are our four principal Rivers that disemboque themselves into the Bay of Chesapeake but there are a great many others that discharge themselves into these great Rivers, but were I as well acquainted with all of them as I am with the four first I should most certainly tire your Lordships patience by giving an account of them, I hope you will be satisfied when I inform you that they are in general Navigable for Vessels of considerable burden, and all of them for small craft, besides these there are an incredible Number of Creeks most of which are also Navigable; upon the whole I may venture to say no Country for two hundred Miles back from the Sea, can be more commodiously situated for Water Carriage than this is, as almost every Gentleman ships his Tobacco or Wheat, or what ever he has for sale at his own door, and at the same place receives his goods from Great Britain.

5. "What are the principal Harbours, how situated, of what extent and what is the Depth of Water and nature of Anchorage in each?"

Answered in the last, as to the Number of Harbours, and it is impossible for me to inform your Lordship what Water each Gentleman has at his door, there is one Harbour however I

will take Notice of to your Lordship and that is Norfolk or Portsmouth, (they are opposite to each other) which is as fine a one as any I ever saw it would contain the whole fleet of England it is on Elizabeth River which empties it self into the mouth of James River, and a ship may lay in four, five, six or ten fathom Water with as good Anchorage as any in the World, where many of His Majesty's ships have lain during the whole Winter in the utmost security, at the Mouth of this River there is a Sand Bar on which I think they have not above thirty feet Water.

6. "What is the Constitution of the Government."

A Governor and Council consisting of twelve, and House of Burgesses in Number 126 and in every County of which there now are sixty one, is a Court, the Judges of which are the Justices of peace; the Jurisdiction of this Court is settled by an Act of Assembly Intituled an Act for establishing County Courts, and for regulating and settling the proceedings therein. This Act was Assented to by the Crown in October 31st 1751 and to which I refer your Lordship; from this Court lies an appeal to the General Court of the Colony, the Judges of which are the Governor, and the Council, the Jurisdiction of this Court is likewise settled by an Act of Assembly intitled an Act for re

•ducing the several Laws made for Establishing the General Court, and for regulating and settling the Proceedings therein into one Act of Assembly, passed in the Year 1753, and to which I must likewise refer your Lordships but on this occasion, I think it not improper to remark upon the Constitution of this last mentioned Court, that it is attended with very great inconvenience to the people, the Alteration of which is, in my opinion, which I have already made known to them, of the highest importance to the improvement of the Country, as well as to the ease and convenience of the Inhabitants. This Court as well as being a Court of Appeals, has likewise original Jurisdiction, is a Court of Chancery, of Common Pleas and Pleas of the Crown, and is considered by some of the Judges to be competent in all Matters Ecclesiastical, a Court of so Multifarious a Nature cannot fail to have its hands full, and it is found that Causes notwithstanding that more have been tried since I have had the honour of sitting on this bench than ever was before in the like time, do very much accumulate, which occasions it to be very long before a suit in common Cases can be determined; in Matters Criminal (the County Courts having power only to try Negroes) the delinquents are obliged to be removed, and the Juries brought

from every part of the colony, some of which are very remote, to Williamsburg where this Court sits, which cannot but be attended with a very considerable expence and loss of time to the people; add to which, and which I think is not the smallest defect, that the judges composed of the Governor and Council only, who, not having been bred to the Law, are very incompetent in a number of intricate points which must necessarily come before them to decide upon, may make mistakes from whence result consequences that are very prejudicial to the interest of the people.

I think it therefore of high importance to the welfare of this country that justice should be carried to the doors of the people, that the present Court of Governor and Council remaining a Court of Chancery and Appeals, Circuit Courts should be established throughout the colony, and Judges (men of abilities and experience in the Law) appointed to go these Circuits, this alteration would, besides producing judgments, probably, more conformable to Law, be the only means of remedying the great evil arising from the tediousness of Law suits, and would also by opening such frequent and immediate intercourse between all the parts of the country be the means of spreading considerable improvements throughout the whole, and, undoubtedly, more order and

regularity than is now to be found.

The People of this Colony do universally now see this Matter in the same light, and the last General Session of Assembly a bill was brought into the house of Burgesses for "the more easy and Speedy Administration of Justice," which Bill had not the least opposition made to it, but it Nevertheless fell through, on account, however, only of the mode proposed for raising a fund for the salaries of the Judges &c.

I transmitted a copy of this Bill to Lord Hillsborough and conceiving that so Necessary an Act could not fail of making its appearance again in some future Session of Assembly, I begged his Lordship would consider it and give me his opinion thereupon, to which his Lordship was pleased to answer, after Acknowledging the expediency of some Alteration in the present mode of Administering Justice in Virginia, that "it was not fit that we should stand committed in his opinion upon a Bill that has been considered by only one branch of the Legislature.

I was sorry it appeared in that light to him, because, I think his Lordship might have procured me, such advice as would enable me to intimate to the Assembly, upon their next consideration of the Subject, the form which would at once

make it unexceptionable, and thereby prevent the displeasure which the people rarely fail to feel upon the disallowance of their Acts of Assembly.

I beg to refer your Lordship to the copy of the above mentioned Act and letter which accompanied it N^o. 11 dated 20th of May 1772, and, if the same impropriety does not appear to your Lordship, to have your Lordship's sentiments thereupon.

7. "What is the Trade of the Colony, the Number of shipping belonging thereto, their Tonnage and the Number of Seafaring Men, with the respective Increase or Diminution within ten years past?"

8. "What Quantity and Sort of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants annually take from hence what Goods and Commodities are exported from thence to Great Britain and what is the annual Amount at an Average?"

9. "What Trade has the Colony under your Government with any foreign Plantations, or any part of Europe, besides Great Britain; How is that Trade carried on, What Commodities do the People under your Government send to or receive from Foreign Plantations, and what is the annual Amount at an Average?"

These are distinctly answered in the Naval returns transmitted regularly every six Months.

10. "What Methods are there used to prevent illegal Trade
"and are the same effectual?"

None except such as proceed from the Man of War
stationed here, but those are not effectual.

11. "What is the Natural Produce of the Country, Sta-
"ple Commodities and Manufactures and what value thereof
"in Sterling Money may you Annually export?"

Tobacco, Wheat, Indian Corn and Lumber, some Cot-
ton is Manufactured here by the Inhabitants for their
own use solely, and there may be exported Annually to
the amount of near one Million Sterling of all those Arti-
cles.

12. "What Mines are there?"

Copper is found in this Colony and Mines have
been attempted to be worked, but failed, there are some
coal Mines, none worked but one.

13. "What is the Number of the Inhabitants, Whites
"and Blacks?"

Whites about three hundred thousand, Blacks
about two hundred thousand, this is a very rough
guess as there has been no enumeration made for a
great while.

14. "Are the Inhabitants increased or decreased with
"in the last ten years, how much, and for what reasons?"

The Inhabitants are increased at least one third with-
in these ten years, reckoning births and Emigrants.

15. "What is the Number of the Militia, and under what Regulations is it constituted?"

Every man is included in the Militia from the Age of eighteen to sixty, except the Magistrates, the Clergy, the Masters and Students of the College, Miners, Founders, keeper of the Public Goal, Millers, Overseers of Negroes, and all imported Servants: Quakers are likewise exempted. By the last enumeration the Militia amounted to sixty thousand Men. The regulations under which they are constituted are established by Act of Assembly, intitled an Act for the better regulating and disciplining the Militia 29th Geo: 2^d (1757) Chap: 1st, since continued and amended by an Act of Assembly passed 7th Geo: 3^d (1766) Chap: 18.

16. "What Forts and places of Defence are there within your Government and in what Condition?"

Not one now; there was one at Pittsburg last year which was destroyed by order of General Gage as I suppose, but the reasons for which, I have not been made acquainted with.

17. "What Number of Indians have you and how are they inclined?"

We have about a hundred and Twenty or Thirty Tributary Indians and as to their Inclinations I don't know, nor does it much signify as they could be cut off at any time in an hour.

18. "What is the strength of the Neighbouring Indians?"

When I was at Pittsburg this last Summer I
[215] made all the enquiry I could/and from the best
accounts I could get the Indians on the South Side
of the Ohio may amount to eight or ten thous.
and fighting Men.

19. "What is the Revenue arising within your Go-
vernment and how is it appropriated and applied?"

Our Revenue arises from the two shillings per
Hogshead on Tobacco exported, one Shilling per Ton on
Shipping, right Money, which is five shillings for
every fifty Acres of Land granted, paid by the Grantee
to His Majesty, Fines and forfeitures &c., and is employed
as your Lordships may see by the Accounts of 2/ per Hogs-
head duly transmitted every six months.

20. "What are the ordinary and extraordinary
Expences of your Government?"

This your Lordships may also see in the 2/
per Hogshead Accounts.

21. "What are the Establishments, Civil and Mili-
tary within your Government, and by what Authority
do the Officers hold their places, What is the Annual
Value of each Office, Civil, or Military, how are they
respectively appointed and who are the present possessors?"

[216] The Civil establishment of Virginia comprehend
the Governor, the Council, the receiver and Auditor

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General, and the Kings Attorney holding their Offices by appointment of the King with salaries as appear in the 2^d per Hogshead Account, besides which the Governor has fees the Amount of which is very uncertain. a Clerk of the Council and a Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs in England, appointed by the Governor and Council, their salaries likewise appear in the 2^d per Hogshead Account. The Secretary of the Colony appointed by His Majesty without salary and the emoluments of his Office very uncertain.

Every County has a Clerk the Nomination of whom has, for a considerable time back been by the Secretary of the Colony; and which took its rise from a Commission (as appears by the Council books) granted by a President of the Council, who happened to be in the Administration of the Government at a time when the Secretary's Office became vacant, wherein are inserted words, that give the appointment of the Clerks of Counties to the Secretary, which were not in any former Commission of the Kings since, but the Secretaries have nevertheless continued from that time to exercise this power, which does and ought to belong to the Governor.

There are five districts, as appear by the 2^d per Hogshead Account, wherein Custom houses are established; to each of which there is a collector,

Comptroller, and other Officers as is usual in His Majesty's Customs and holding their Offices as all other Officers of His Majesty's Customs; but the emoluments of their Offices, arising from fees, are uncertain.

There is besides a Naval Officer to each district whose Office belonging to the Governor, he acts of course under the Authority of the Governor; who used to appoint him and was answerable for his conduct, but the appointment has been lately made by His Majesty's Secretary of State, and the Governor therefore no longer accountable for him. The emoluments of these Offices are likewise very uncertain.

[126] / The Speaker of the Assembly is appointed here as in Parliament, he has a salary of six hundred Pound Sterling.

The Assembly appoint a clerk and all the Officers of their house.

The Treasurer is appointed by Act of the Legislature 7th Geo: 3^d (1766) Chap: 13 and his emoluments arise from an allowance of five per Cent on all Money received by him and accounted for to the Assembly.

An Agent was, till the last session of Assembly, appointed by Act of the Legislature, but was then voted inexpedient and has been discontinued.

With respect to Military Officers, this Comprehends the Lieutenants of Counties and other Officers of

The Militia Appointed by the Governor but of no
 emolument. The only Military Officers who receive
 any reward are the Adjutants which are four
 and whose salaries appear in the 2^d of Hogsheard
 Account. There is an Armourer and a Gunner
 appointed by the Governor and the salary Spec-
 ified in the said Account.

[p. 27]

A list of the Civil Establishment of Virginia

Governor and first Judge of
 the General Court

The Earl of Dunmore.

His Majesty's Council and
 Judges of the General Court

Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin,
 William Eyd, Philip Ludwell Lee,
 John Tayloe, Robert Carter, Robert
 Burrwell, George William Fairfax,
 Ralph Morley junior, John Camm,
 and John Page junior,

Deputy Receiver General

Richard Corbin

Deputy Auditor General

John Blair

His Majesty's Attorney General

John Randolph

Clerk of His Majesty's Council

John Blair

Solicitor of Virginia Affairs
 in England

James Abercrombie

Deputy Secretary

Thomas Nelson

Speaker of the General Assembly

Peyton Randolph

Treasurer of the Colony

Robert Carter Nicholas

Deputy Naval Officer of the upper	}	Lewis Burwell
district of James River		
Collector		
Comptroller		John Ernschaw
		Robert Miller
Deputy Naval Officer of the lower	}	Wilson Miles Cary
district of James River		
Collector		Cary Mitchell
Comptroller		Samuel Allayne
[125] Naval Officer of Accomack . . .		David Bowman
Collector		Walter Hatton
Comptroller		Francis Miller
Naval Officer of Rappahannock . .		Charles Neilson
Collector		Nathl. Carpenter
Comptroller		Ralph Normley
Deputy Naval Officer of York . .		John H. Norton
Collector		Jacquelin Ambler
Comptroller		Allen Jones
Naval Officer of South Potomack .		Richard Lee
Collector		George Wm Fairfax
Comptroller		Campbell

[126] Endorsed [on a sheet of quarto paper] Answers / to the Heads of Inquiry /
relative to the present state / & condition of Virginia / 1774. /
In Earl of Dunmore's (No. 11.) / of 12th March, 1774.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION
Colonial Office Class C. 1352.

(N^o. 1.)

Whitehall 6th April 1774. [P. 1]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord,

It having been represented to me that the Council of Virginia have adopted an Opinion that Officers and Soldiers who served in the Provincial Troops in America last War, are entitled to Lands under His Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th October 1763 and that the said Council has, upon Application of such Officers and Soldiers, granted Warrants of Survey for Lands within the Limits of the Tract petitioned for by Mr. Fairfax and his Associates; I think fit to suggest to you that, independent of the general Impropriety of laying out any Lands within that Tract until His Majesty's Pleasure be finally known, it seems to me at least very doubtful whether provincial Officers and Soldiers are intended in that Proclamation, and therefore I trust that you will grant no Patents for such Locations, or suffer any further Locations to be made upon such claim, unless you shall have received further Orders from the King.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

(27.12.)

Williamsburg 18th March 1774^[231]

My Lord

I am under the Necessity of troubling your Lordship with the representation of a transaction in the Government over which I have the honour to preside, which seems likely to be the cause of a dispute wherein His Majesty's right is materially concerned, the particulars of which it will be necessary to lay before your Lordship.

I thought it might conduce to the good of His Majesty's Service, if I did myself visit the interior and remote parts of this colony, and accordingly I employed the last Summer Months, during the interval of the General Courts, when little or no business usually intervenes, in viewing the different Counties, in the course of which I thought it particularly Necessary, to pass into the County of / Augusta^[232] which is the Northwesternmost County, and extends to the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, as has been understood by all the people of this colony includes Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg; I went therefore to this place where, and in the Neighbourhood of which, I found upwards of ten thousand people settled, and that they had Neither Magistrates to preserve Rule and order among themselves, nor Militia for their defence in case of any

sudden attack of the Indians, although there is an Indian settlement immediately opposite to the Town of Pittsburg, on the other side of the River, and consequently they have the utmost Necessity of such establishment, particularly since the Garrison, which had been kept there from the War till last year, was withdrawn.

Upon my Arrival the people flocked about me and beseeched me, not only as they were his Majesty's Subjects, but likewise as they were of those ⁷³ within the Government over which I preside, to appoint Magistrates, and officers of Militia, to remove these grievous inconveniences under which they laboured.

This request I not only thought reasonable, but that in conformity to my duty, I ought not to refuse complying with it; but which, however I deferred until, as has been my rule, I could consult his Majesty's Council upon the same, and therefore I did at that time, only order some of those People to attend me at Williamsburg for this purpose, with which they did not fail to comply, and there, in, and with the Advice of, Council I nominated a certain Number of the most respectable among them, and such as to us seemed very properly qualified, to be Magistrates and Officers of Militia, in addition to those establish-

ed in the County of Augusta; with which Commi-
sion they returned, and under which they were
proceeding to act, to the very great joy and satisfac-
tion of the district; when on a sudden, a person^[p. 34]
appeared calling himself the Clerk of the County
of Westmoreland (the next adjoining County in Pennsylva-
nia, to the County of Augusta in Virginia) and fix-
ing upon Mr. John Connolly, one of the Magis-
trates and Militia Officers aforesaid appointed by
me, peremptorily demanded Security of him for his
good behaviour, pretending that Pittsburg and its
vicinity were within the Jurisdiction of Pennsylva-
nia, and proceeded so far as to treat the Authority
under which Mr. Connolly acted with every mark
of indecency and Contempt, and then upon Mr.
Connolly's refusing the Security required, committed
him to the prison of the County of Westmoreland,
which Mr. Connolly, whose prudence on this occa-
sion cannot be too much praised, not only patiently
submitted to his-self, but used his influence effectual-
ly to prevent the resentment of the whole body
of the People for this insult upon the Authority of
the only Government they acknowledged and, had
it not been for Mr. Connolly's persuasion, they would
have rescued him and treated the Clerk of Westmore-^[p. 35]
land in the same manner as his rash behaviour

set them the first example of; they have however desisted, and, relying on the protection of this Government Mr. Connelly dispatched a Messenger to me with a letter giving me an Account of this transaction and which is Accompanied by a Petition signed by six hundred of the People which fully explains that it was the sense of those people that they were part of the colony of Virginia and likewise the reasons of their unwillingness to acquiesce under the Government of Pennsylvania.

I herewith inclose the said letter and Petition.

I received soon after this a letter upon this Matter and Plan of his boundary from Mr. Penn one of the Proprietors and the present Governor of Pennsylvania, which as soon as I conveniently could I laid before his Majesty's Council of Virginia and, with their Advice, returned ^[P. 2] the Answer / which is now inclosed to your Lordship together with the letter and Plan of Mr. Penn.

Your Lordship will observe in Mr. Penn's letter that he considers Pittsburg and divers other places in that quarter of the country to be within the limits of Pennsylvania. Your Lordship will likewise observe that he founds his opinion of the right upon the words of a Royal Grant to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and that he Ascertains the boundary described

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therin, by lines that, he says, were run upon different occasions, and then proceeds to calculate, by which he makes Pitsburg near Six Miles within the western limits of his Colony, and this he thinks sufficient to satisfy us, and that thereupon he hopes I would desist from appointing Officers and exercising Government in that Neighbourhood.

It appears, by Mr. Connolly's letter, and the Petition of the Inhabitants, which I have already referred your Lordship to, that Mr. Penn^[p. 27] has attempted to exercise Government not only over Pitsburg, and the Six Miles to the Westward of it, but likewise over all the Settlers that could be found in its Neighbourhood many of whom reside a hundred Miles to the Westward of it, Notwithstanding he confesses he had found by experiments and calculation, that his right extended no farther than Six Miles to the Westward of it; therefore His Majesty's Council of this Colony and myself having found a Willfull encroachment to so great an extent; And the lines which Mr. Penn makes the Data of his calculations having been run without the participation of this Government, or the Assistance of any person on the part of the Crown, could not in duty, I apprehend, against the voice and sense of so many

People, acquiesce under any temporary session of right to, or Government of, all the Country in question, especially as it might possibly prejudice His Majesty's right and very much injure his Quittrents.

I think it Necessary to shew to your Lordship further, that whatever may have been the intended bounds of the Royal grant to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, formerly or the Accuracy of the observations and calculations to ascertain them now, it will be impossible for them, by those, to establish a title to the Country in question, which, if ever they had a right to, became derelict: I have seen an opinion of Lord Camden's upon the dispute now subsisting between the Colony of Connecticut and that of Pennsylvania, which sets this Matter in a very clear light. This Country was possessed and occupied by the enemy, conquered in the late War by His Majesty's Arms and ceded with the rest of the French possessions in America in the Treaty of Peace that succeeded; It must stand now upon record in the Journals of the Assembly of Pennsylvania that it was a doubt with them whether His Majesty had a right to grant so far to the Westward, and that it was the Sense of this People that the Boundary of their Province did not extend to Pittsburg on which Account they declined doing any thing to

resist the invasions of the French on the Ohio when
 they were required by this Government to join with
 them for their Mutual Security; After them having
 been conquered by His Majesty, and Maintained
 and defended at a considerable expence ever since
 till the last year, by His Majesty it must certain-
 ly belong to His Majesty to dispose of the same to
 whom he pleases, and therefore I hope it will be
 approved of by your Lordships, that I continue ac-
 cording to the urgent desires expressed in the
 Petition already referred to, of such a Number of
 His Majesty's Subjects to exercise Government in that
 district untill I shall receive instructions to the
 contrary.

I am My Lord

your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble Servant

Dummore

The Earl of Dartmouth.

Endorsed. Williamsburg, 13th March, 1774. / Earl of Dummore. ^[F. 10]

Ry 15th May. /

Ry 15th

(Copy)

5-1

Whereas his Excellency John Earl of Dunmore Govern-
or in Chief and Captain General of the Colony and
Dominion of Virginia and Vice Admiral of the same
has been pleased to Nominate and appoint me Captain
Commandant of the Militia of Pittsburg and its Depen-
dencies with Instructions to assure His Majesty's Subjects
settled on the Western Waters that having the great-
est regard to their Prosperity and Interest and con-
vinced from their repeated Memorials of the Griev-
ances of which they complain that he purposes
moving to the House of Burgesses the Necessity of
erecting a new County to include Pittsburg for the
redress of your Complaints and to take every other
Step that may tend to afford you that Justice
for which you solicit. In order to facilitate
this desirable Circumstance I hereby require and
command all Persons in the Dependency of Pitts-
burg to assemble themselves there as Militia on the
25th Instant at which time I shall communicate
other Matters for the promotion of Public Utility.

Given under my Hand this 1st Day of Jan-
uary 1774

(Signed)

John Connolly

(Copy)

Westmoreland Coal January 25th 1774^[P. 1]

My Lord

Upon my arrival at Pittsburgh, I published the inclosed Advertisement, as the readiest method to communicate to the Public, the kind provision your Lordship intended, for the distressed Inhabitants of this Western Country. The intelligence was so agreeable that every countenance expressed the highest satisfaction, and none but the interested Officers of Pennsylvania, shewed signs of dis-satisfaction.

On the 22^d Instant Mr St Clair Clerk of the County of Westmoreland, arrived at Pittsburgh, and having met him according to an appointment mutually agreed upon; expecting he would demand my Authority for my proposed proceedings, he abruptly demanded security for my good behaviour, which not being at liberty to comply with in justice to myself, or in honor to the Commissions both as a civil, and Military Officer, held from your Lordship, my commitment was immediately made; a copy of which I also transmit, and I delivered into the Sheriff's custody, altho I denied the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. There can not be pictured to the imagination an Idea of greater imposition than now exists, and is practised upon the Inhabitants, settled to the Westward; While

are issued from Westmoreland, and the unhappy sufferers made amenable to their Court from Whelton, Snow Creek &c &c and one hundred Miles West of Pittsburgh, by which means, exclusive of the illegality, the Subject becomes highly prejudiced, under the shadow of Law.

Mr. St. Clair as Clerk of the County of Westmoreland, whether from motives of Interest or a desire to execute his duty as a Magistrate, looked down with contempt upon your Lordship's Authority, and ridicules the power you was pleased to delegate to me. The People Assembled to a considerable Number agreeable to my orders; and upon discovery of the violent steps taken by the Pennsylvania Officers towards me, would undoubtedly have treated Mr. St. Clair and his Associates in the roughest manner, had I not given orders before I left Pittsburg, to avoid everything which might have an appearance, or tendency to disturb the King's Peace. I am now determined to remain in custody by the Advice of my friends, ^[p. 25] untill I receive instructions from your Lordship how to act; as I would rather perish, than Acknowledge the apparant usurped Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, under Commission from your Lordship.

The Petition to your Lordship which accompanies my letter, will more fully explain to your Excellency the

state, and desire of the Inhabitants of this Country, and as they have a hearty reliance on your benevolent intentions towards them, they look to your Lordship for relief of our general Grievance.

Your Lordship is acquainted with the Antient claims of the colony of Virginia to Pittsburgh, and the adjacent Country, and your Honourable Council will (perhaps) more fully instruct you with the equitable right your Lordship hath to preside over us here, in common with the Citizens of Williamsburg, or any other of his Majestys Subjects in the Dominion of Virginia.

I have now only to add that should Mr St Clair wait upon your Lordship about his private business (which I understand he proposes) I hope your Excellency will shew him the Politeness he merits, for reasons which I have fully communicated to him, but with which I shall not trouble your Lordship, as they rather concern us to dispute. I intreat your Lordship to send me Nine blank Commissions as there is three hundred Men enlisted, and to be embodied on the West side of the Monongahila, and undoubtedly out of the limits of Pennsylvania.

I am

My Lord &c

(Signed) John Connolly

The Earl of Dunmore.

Copy To His Excellency John Earl of Dunmore His Majesty's Lieu^[107]
 tenant and Governor General of the Colony and
 Dominion of Virginia and Vice Admiral of the same.
 The Honourable the Council and House of Burgesses.
 The Petition of the Inhabitants settled on
 the Waters of the Ohio humbly sheweth,

[Printed in Force's American
 Archives 4th Series. Vol. I. 275.]

Ms. ends:- Signed by six hundred
 Inhabitants

Endorsed. Petition / of Inhabitants upon the Ohio / to the^[20]
 Earl of Dunmore. / In Earl of Dunmore's / (N^o 12) of 18th March.
 1774. / 2. /

laying before you a short State of the Limits of this Province, as far as regards the present Question, and acquainting you with the Steps which have been taken to ascertain its Western Extent, and the Situation of Pittsburg, will be abundantly sufficient to satisfy you that, that Place is beyond all doubt within this Province.

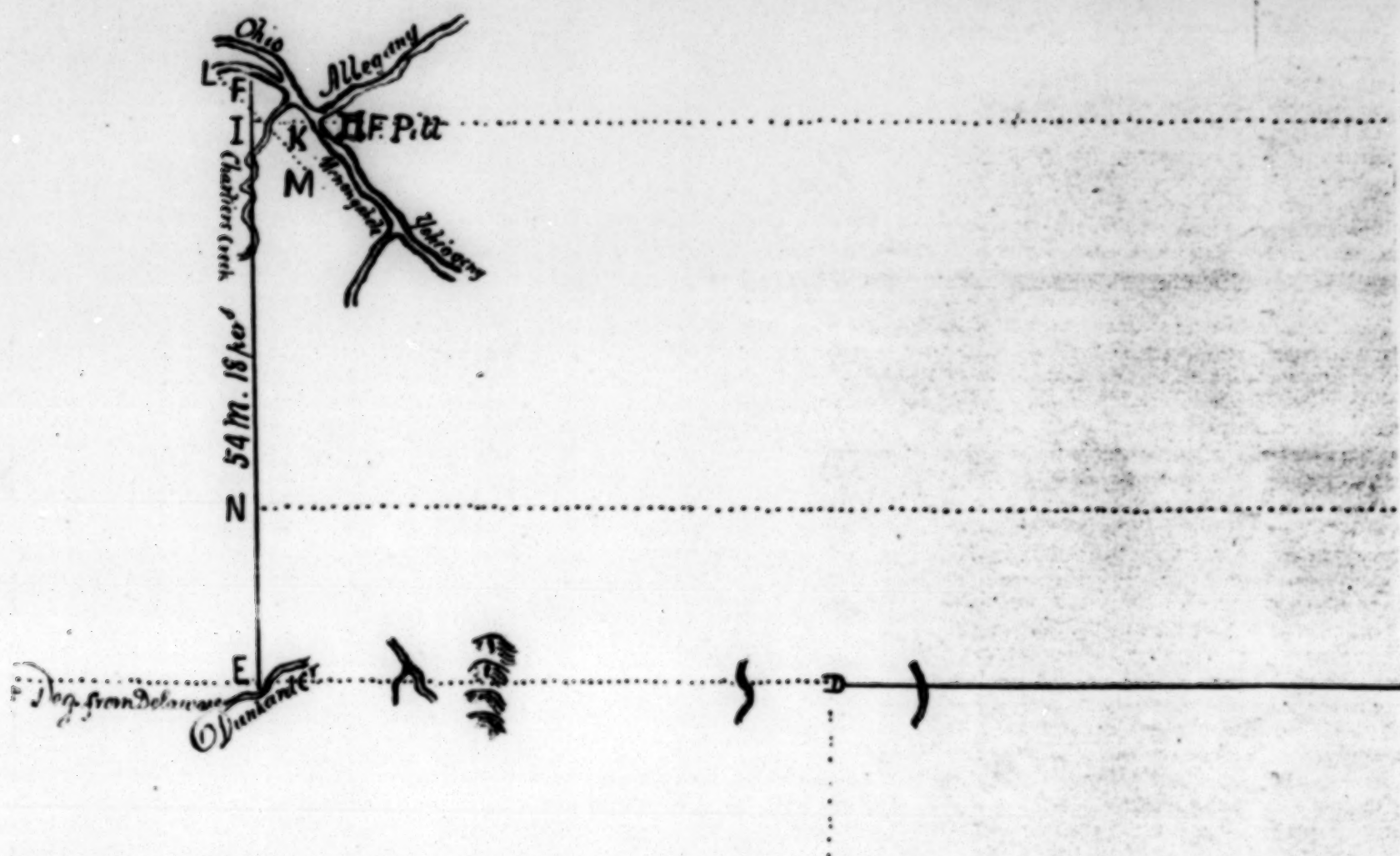
The Western Extent of the Province of Pennsylvania, by the Royal Grant, is five Degrees of Longitude from the River Delaware, which is its Eastern Boundary.

In the year 1763 an East and West Line was run from Delaware, at the Mouth of Christiana Creek, to the crossing of Dunkard Creek, a Branch of the Monongahela, by Messrs Dixon and Mason, two Surveyors of distinction, who were sent over from England to run the division Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. These Artists fixed the Latitude and Extent of this Line with the utmost exactness and precision, to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners on both Sides. From the 233^d Mile Stone on this Line, a North Line hath been since carefully run and measured to the Ohio; And from thence up to Fort Pitt the several Courses of the River have been taken with all possible Care. From the Line of Dixon and Mason, is a known

Point in the South Line of the City of Philadelphia, the true Course and distance hath been discovered by actual Survey; as also from the Point aforesaid to that part of the River Delaware which is in the same Latitude as Fort Pitt. And from these several Data the most exact Calculations have been made by D. Smith Pro. vost of our College, W. Rittenhouse, and our Surveyor General, in order to ascertain the difference of Longitude between Delaware and Pittsburg, who all agree that the latter is undoubtedly near Six Miles Eastward of the Western Extent of the Province.

The better to illustrate this Matter, and enable your Lordship to form a Judgment of the Accuracy with which the Work has been done, and the Calculations made, I have inclosed a Map, or draught of the several Lines abovementioned, with explanatory Notes, as delivered by them to me.

Should your Lordship however contrary to my expectation, still entertain any Doubts respecting this Matter, I hope you will at least think it ^[P. 54] reasonable for avoiding those Mischiefs which most naturally arise in cases of clashing and disputed Jurisdiction, to defer the appointing of Officers, and exercising Government in that Neighbourhood, and



By Charter, Pennsylvania is bounded on the East by Del
 Western Boundary therefore, must be Five degrees due West from its Correspondence
 Whence, the Lines in the following Plan, which have been all a
 Undoubted Limits of Pennsylvania.

A is the Observatory of Messrs Mason and Dixon at the South Street of the City of Philad
 B is their Observatory in the Forest of Brandenburg, Thirty one Miles due West of the
 BC is Fifteen Miles of the Meridian run by Mason and Dixon for Ascertaining
 One degree of the Meridian, by Order of the Royal Society. This Line is called
 their Work - See Philos. Transactions Vol. 53.

CE is Two hundred and thirty three Miles wanting three Perches, being the Boundary
 Pennsylvania and Maryland as far West as the Point D, lying about the
 first Fountain of Potomack. The Remainder of the Line from D to E at Dunker
 continued for other Purposes. Note all the above mentioned Lines are part of the
 accurate Mathematicians and Astronomers, Mason and Dixon, while Surveyors
 Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in finding their Limits.

EF is 54 Miles 18 1/2 P. being a due North Line from the Point F to the Point E
 Ohio, which with the Traverses up the River Ohio, was made by the
 who were Employed under Mason and Dixon in their other work, and done with
 by this Work IK is 3 Miles 127 perches; and IF is Miles 142 perches.

AG which is 34 Miles 196 P. run due North from Mason and Dixon's 1st Station at Phi
 Latitude of Fort Pitt; and GH, which is 3 Miles 187 perches East to Delaware
 of that Eminent Astronomer Mr David Rittenhouse.

Lat. 40.26.22"

Lat. 39.56.29"

232. Miles 317 Perches

Lat. 39.43.42"

Maryland.

Delaware and "Extends Westward five degrees in Longitude, to be computed from corresponding Point at Delaware, lying in the same Latitude.

It actually Run by the ablest Mathematicians and Surveyors, will shew Fort Pitt

Explanation.

Philadelphia.

the Point A.

ing the Length of
called NP in

Boundary between
the Longitude of the
hard Creek was
the work of those
loyed by the two

work to the
by the same hands
with the same care,

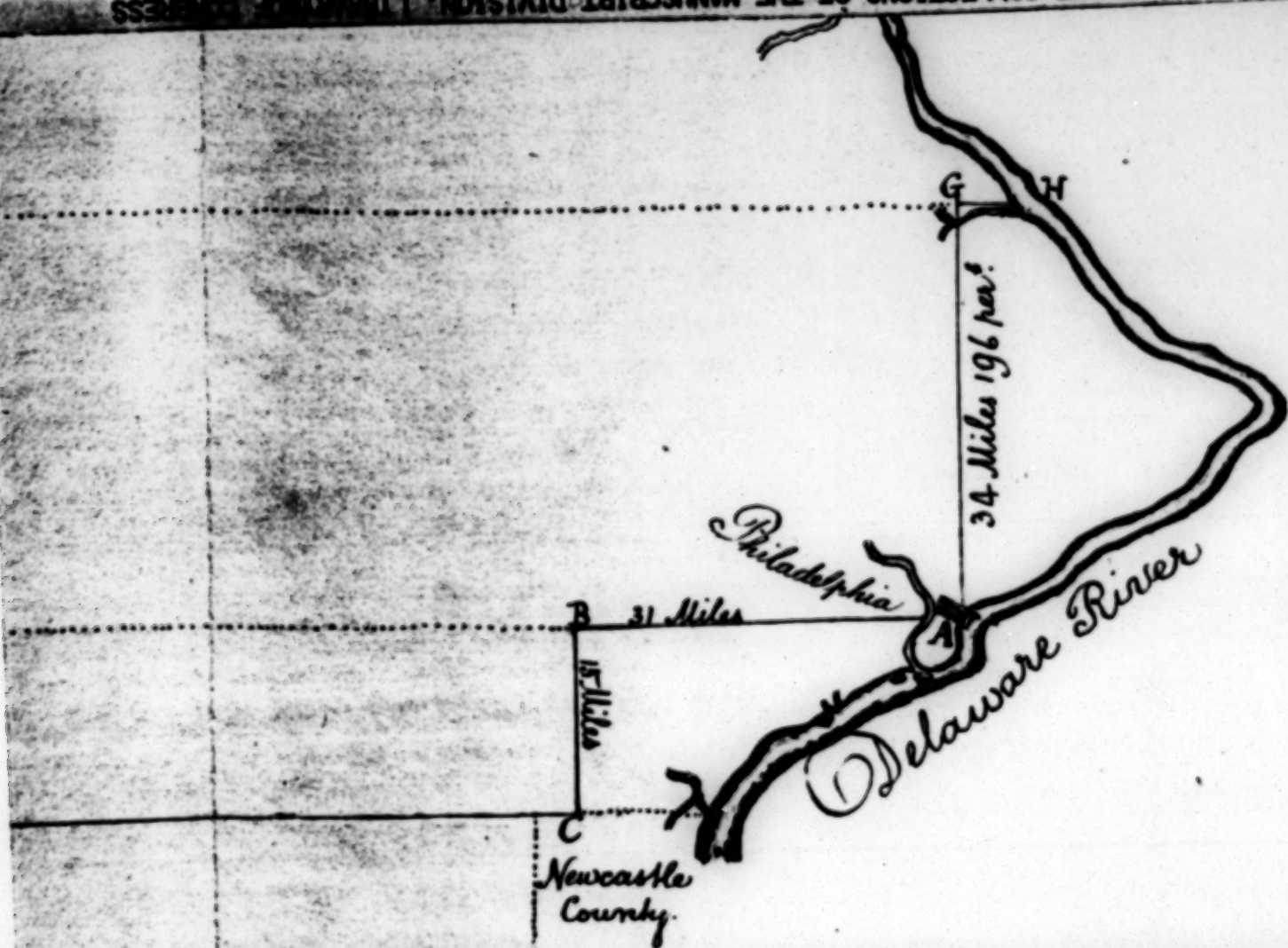
Philadelphia, to the

are; are the Work

From the above Data, whoever will make the
Pennsylvania passes near the Point I, as sketched
the distance already mentioned within our
account of the approach of the Meridians, and
and G I will be 261 M. 107 P. to which add G H
to the Point I in the Line E F, is 264 M. 296 P.
and Dixon's Line C E, is nearly 267 Miles and a half
of the Cosines of the Latitudes, give 264 Miles in
Longitude in the Latitude of Fort Pitt; and
of Pennsylvania.

Besides the great Accuracy with
upon which the Results depend, were made
can be no Room to apprehend that any
Examination of their Work.

Endorsed Draught of the Boundary Line.)



to be computed from the said Eastern Bounds— Each Point in the
will shew Fort Pitt to be between five and six Miles within the

er will make the Calculation will find that the Western Boundary of
is Point I, as sketched out in the dotted line L M, leaving Fort Pitt, about
not within our Undoubted Limits. For CE being 232 M. 317 P^t; BN. on
of the Meridians, will be 232 M. 83 P^t so that AN will be 263 M. 83 P^t —
to which add GH or 3 M. 139 P^t; and then from the Point H at Delaware
EF, is 264 M. 296 P^t But five degrees of Longitude, in the Latitude of Mason
y 267 Miles and a half; which being reduced according to Rule, in the Ratio
des, give 264 Miles and near three Quarters of a Mile for Five degrees of
of Fort Pitt; and therefore the Point I is nearly in the Western Bound

at Accuracy with which all these Lines were Run, the Calculations
spend, were made by Men of such acknowledged abilities that there
hence that ~~any~~ Material Difference can ever be found, by any future

(N^o 13)Williamsburg 20th March 1774^[1767]

My Lord

I have received your Lordship's letter N^o 6.

It affords me great satisfaction to find your Lordship has adopted my sentiments with regard to the Nomination of the County Clerks, and I hope it may not escape your Lordship's Memory when an opportunity offers of establishing that regulation.

Your Lordship having desired me to inform you what will be an adequate allowance upon business dispatched by the Governor's Secretary, I hope I may be able to prevail on your Lordship to recommend that a thousand Pounds per annum be added to the salary of the Governor; the expence which the Governor must be at for the assistance which he necessarily requires there being two Months in the year in which his own time must be wholly devoted to the sitting of the General^[1762] Court as first Judge thereof in the dispatch of the business now in question, and all other public business of which there is sufficient to take up the Governor's time entirely, and for which assistance no allowance is made, nor has he the disposal of any office the profits of which might be applied to this purpose. The diminution which the emoluments of the Governor have suffered by

the restriction from Granting Land, which, though
inconsiderable in comparison of what this Article
Amounted to in others of His Majesty's Governments,
was still a large part of the whole; the expences
attending the Governor's State and Condition in
this Country (without Markets and the common
resources of other Colonies where there are large
Cities) being much greater than in any of the
other parts of America, and having exceeded the
whole profits of this Government, in so much that
it has cost me considerable sums, over and above
what I have ever received, in the unavoidable
consequences of my situation here as Governor, and
²⁶³ I can assure your Lordship, that these profits have
turned out to be much less than I was led to
believe when I was removed from New York, for,
except the salary of two thousand pounds per An-
num I receive only small sums at uncertain
times collected by persons who pay or not, as they
please, my situation it self preventing me from using
the rigour that is necessary to compell them,
and which seems if all paid would not amount
to above two thousand more and the whole of
the Governor's income therefore not more than four
thousand pounds per Annum, all these reasons
together will I hope, excuse me with your Lordship

for this application, and will also I hope induce your Lordship to promote it.

We have a fund in this colony, as your Lordship sees by the Accounts transmitted at this time and every six Months, arising from a duty of 24 per Hogshead on all Tobacco Shipped here, and which is applied to the payment of the Governor's, the Council's and some other Officers Salaries, and the surplus is disposed of in the Contingent expenses^[p. 64] of Government, as the Governor and Council order, nor can it be appropriated any other way or to any other purpose.

This fund is in a state to be able to bear this Additional charge which I now propose, to which, if your Lordship should think proper to countenance it, there will not be found that objection, which would arise if it were proposed to be layed on a fund on which His Majesty may depend for other services.

Upon the opinion of the most eminent Lawyers in England I have instituted a suit in my own Name against M. Golden for a Moiety of the fees and emoluments of that Government from the date of my commission to my arrival in it. The suit is managed by the Honourable M. Smith of His Majesty's Council in that colony.

who, on that account, may, possibly, be exposed to the
resentment, as far as it could be exerted, of Mr. Golden,
when this Gentleman accedes again to the Command
[165] in that Government, as is likely now to be the case, by
Mr. Tryon's absence; to prevent therefore any prejudice,
that might arise to Mr. Smith, in case Mr. Golden take
upon him to misrepresent his Character to your Lordship,
I cannot but, in justice, assure your Lordship that Mr.
Smith is a man of distinguished Abilities and one
of the greatest eminence in the profession of the Law,
of very considerable property and of the best connec-
tions in that Country, of unblemished reputation
and, in all the transactions wherein I had an op-
portunity of making experience, faithfull and full
of zeal in fulfilling the trust with which His Ma-
jesty has been pleased to honour him.

The permission which, by your Lordship's letter,
I have obtained, to pass Patents in cases Stated in my
letter N^o. 9, will be the means of removing much
discontent, which was before Manifested by the People
on that Account, and with regard to the doubts
which I expressed in the same letter, my opinion
[166] has not altered, for the order of His Majesty in Coun-
cil of the 10th of April 1773 restrains the Governor from is-
suing Warrants of Survey, or passing Patents, excepting
only in the case of Officers and Soldiers &c. and the

Act of Assembly, which I have already referred your Lordship to, direct that Warrants of Survey shall issue and Patents pass for all lapsed or forfeited Land, according to a mode there prescribed, which must certainly prevent the execution of His Majesty's orders, so far as relates to this case; The only question therefore which is necessary to state to your Lordship, is, whether the order of the King in Council was intended to include the lapsed or forfeited Lands in the general restriction? That, if it was, your Lordship may take such steps as may be necessary to relieve me from the dilemma in which I find myself, between the Order of His Majesty and Act of Assembly, as I do not doubt that your Lordship will agree with me, that an Act of Assembly having obtained the Royal assent, can in no wise be dispensed with but by the Authority that enacted it or an Act of Parliament.

I shall not fail to attend carefully to the directions of the additional instruction, inclosed with your Lordship's letter, but cannot omit observing, that the duty of five per cent to which it alludes, was never found to have any of the consequences represented in the said instruction, and having supplied a considerable sum of Money for the Public services of the Colony, the Necessity, to which the Assembly will be drove, of providing some other

means in lieu thereof, cannot fail of renewing the uneasiness which they often express, at finding the representation of a set of self interested Merchants, and the Accounts of the exigencies of the Colony, which these people take upon them to give, listened to preferably to those which proceed from the people of the Colony themselves.

I have received your Lordship's letter and papers therewith / relating to the Copper Coin, and have not failed to observe the directions therein contained.

I have likewise received a letter dated December 1st 1743 from Mr. Pownall inclosing, by your Lordship's order, an Additional Instruction from His Majesty dated 24th of November 1743, which prohibits the passing of any Law for the Naturalization of Aliens, or for the divorcing of persons joined together in Marriage or for establishing a title in any person to Lands &c. originally granted to, or purchased by Aliens antecedent to Naturalization.

I think it Necessary to transmit a Copy of an Act of the Assembly for your Lordship's opinion whether, it does not render His Majesty's Additional Instruction so far as relates to the Naturalization of Aliens, of no effect in this Colony.

This Act was originally framed at home and brought over / here and recommended to the

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Assembly by Lord Baltimore in the year 1680, and passed unanimously. The 4th of Ann the Alterations in the Oaths were made to it, and it has obtained ever since.

The Account of His Majesty's Revenue of 2^d // per Hoghead and the Naval returns to the 25th of October 1773 are herewith transmitted.

Mr Eden Lieutenant Governor of Maryland having appeared before me and having qualified himself according to the directions of His Majesty's order in Council dated 5th March 1773, I transmit // to your Lordship a Certificate of the same and of his having given the security required in the said order.

I transmit to your Lordship the Petition // of two persons who served with the Provincial Troops as Commissaries and thinking themselves deserving of the benefit (together with Officers and Soldiers) of His Majesty's Proclamation of 1763 with respect to grants of Land, but being // excluded for want of being particularly named, they pray to have it extended to them; I must beg your Lordship to take the said Petition into consideration and to give directions thereupon which may be a rule in case of other Applications of the same nature.

I also transmit the Petition of a person // praying to have a fine, to which he was bound

cenced for a breach of the peace, remitted; he is
represented to me as deserving of favour, and I think
it would be attended with no evil consequence
if your Lordship thought proper to procure me
permission to comply with the prayer of the said
Petition.

I am

My Lord

your Lordship's

Most Obedient

humble Servant

Dunmore.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

1471-2
[blank]

Endorsed. Williamsburg 20th March 1774 / Earl of Dunmore /
(No. 13.) / R^d 18th May / *End^d*

(129.)

Whitehall 1st June 1774. [129]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord;

I have received Your Lordship's Dispatches
 No. 11, 12, & 13, and have laid them before the King.

I shall rely upon your Lordship's prompt-
 itude for an account from time to time of
 any material Variation in the State of the Pro-
 vince as reported by your Lordship, in ^{your} answer
 to my Heads of Enquiry, but it would be only
 giving you unnecessary trouble to desire an
 account of all the changes that happen in
 the list of Military Officers.

Your Lordship's Attention to the State of
 the settlements which have been formed upon
 the Ohio may have a very good effect, and
 the steps you have taken to introduce Order
 & Government amongst those settlers were not
 only proper in themselves but necessary to
 prevent an extension of Claims on the part
 of Pennsylvania in prejudice of the King's Rights,
 and it is His Majesty's pleasure that you should
 continue to exert & to exercise the Authori-
 ty of the Government of Virginia in that
 District until the King's further Pleasure
 shall be known.

Your Letter No 13 contains a Variety of
Matters that will require more Consideration
than I am at present able to give it; but
Your Lordship may be assured that I will
not fail to attend to every part of it as soon
as the more urgent & pressing Business now
before me will admit of it. — For the
present I have only to say that the Laws
which Your Lordship refers to as creating Dif-
ficulties in the execution of His Majesty's Or-
ders respecting the granting of Land & Natu-
ralization of Foreigners do not appear to me
in the same light they do to Your Lordship.

The Case of John Lewis as stated in his
Petition to Your Lordship has been submitted
to the King, & His Majesty is graciously pleased
to signify His Royal pleasure, that his Claim
be remitted.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

[208] Endorsed. Dat. to / Earl of Dunmore / Whitehall 1st June 1774 /
(N^o. 9.) / Int^d.

(No. 114)

Williamsburg 2^d April 1774. [P. 97]

My Lord

I should have been very cautious of troubling your Lordship on the subject of a Measure which, according to the reports prevailing, has already been determined by His Majesty and His Ministers, but I have received a Petition which I could not, conformable to my duty, omit transmitting for your Lordship's consideration and which is herewith inclosed.

It contains a remonstrance, against the establishment of the new Government, as it is said to be intended, by the People whose vicinity, in the back parts of this Colony, to each other enabled them to confer, and the sense of all the others whose remoteness only allowed them to communicate their thoughts by such opportunities of intercourse, as now and then offer, which together include all the New Settlers in the back parts of this Colony within the boundary as it was declared by His Majesty and now at the charge of the Colony itself, in the beginning of the year 1772, on which they have relied and to which they contributed therefore they think ought not, of right, now to be changed; And these People pray that they may not be separated from this Government to which they have always belonged

and with which they have been perfectly satisfied, and to the support of which they have and do contribute, which, besides, if, as they have heard, they are to be separated, will subject them to the grievous inconvenience of new Laws and the litigations which must inevitably ensue between them and a set of Proprietors on account of property.

The progress of the settlement of the back Country calls upon me, at this time, again to represent to your Lordships the great detriment which is done to His Majesty's Revenue of Quitrent, and injury to the Settlers themselves by the long restriction under which this Government hath lain from ^{being} being able to make Grants of the Vacant Lands therein; for though many of the settlements taking place are (as appears by the inclosed Petition) in consequence of Old Grants of this Colony which in Law must undoubtedly stand against any subsequent set of the Crown, yet a still greater number, finding that Grants are not to be procured, settled without any, picking and choosing wherever they please, which not only deprives the Quitrent Revenue of the present benefit that it might reap therefrom, but teaches the People to consider the Grant as unnecessary and to refuse the Quitrent all together; and as these People will think themselves

well entitled to the Lands they settle, on the grounds of pre-occupancy, they will certainly not be disposed to resign them to such as may obtain the Grants of the Crown, whereby it is easy to conceive what endless Law suits must ensue, to the utter ruin of numbers of His Majesty's industrious Subjects, who, if the regular Granting of the Lands had not injudiciously been interrupted, would have avoided vexations that cannot fail of occasioning tumults, disorder and contempt of Lawful Authority: It is my duty therefore to advise His Majesty to put such plan as he shall think proper of Granting the Vacant Lands into the most speedy execution, as the only means of securing among the remote Settlers, the first principle of Attachment to Government, which is at present very weak among them.

All the Accounts from the back parts of the Colony give reason to be apprehensive that the Indians are meditating some important stroke, and we are taking all such measures as are in our power for our defence, which may probably be sufficient against the incursions of the neighbouring Indians alone, but, if they effect a general confederacy, as the Messages, which are known to have been passing among them from North to South, for a considerable time past, give room

to imagine they endeavour, the Country must
suffer very great misery if it be not otherwise pro-
tected.

I am My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble servant

Dunmore.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

^[p. 2] Endorsed. Virginia 2^d April 1774. / Earl of Dunmore /
(N^o 14.) / R^y 7th June. / Int^a

To his Excellency the Right Honourable John Earl^[1752]
of Dunmore his Majestys Lieutenant and Governour
General of the Colony of Virginia And Vice Ad-
miral of the same.

The Petition of sundry of his Majestys Sub-
jects Inhabitants of Virginia living on the
Frontiers of Augusta, Bolingbroke, & Fincastle County.
Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioner under the sanction
of several orders of his Majestys Governor & Council
of this Colony Granting leave to take up land on
Green Briar, new River &c. And also of an Act of As-
sembly of this Colony Passed in the year 1752 for
Incouraging Persons to settle on the Waters of Missis-
sippia on the Frontiers of Augusta County As well
Foreigners being Protestants as natural born Subjects,
Exempting such settlers from the payment of all
Publick County & Parish taxes for the term of Ten
years Under the faith of this Act & those Grants
of the lands on the rivers aforesaid being of
the Waters of the Mississippi, Many of your Peti-
tioners became Adventurers contracted for land &
settled thereon with our Families, which Lands
were survey'd & surveying as fast as the nature
of time and other Circumstances would permit,
but that whilst your Petitioner were successfully

Employed in carrying on their Settlements and
Extending his Majesty's Dominions according to the
Design of y^e above Grants and Act. An unhappy
war Broke out with the French & Indians, by
which these promising Settlements were Depopulated,
many lost their lives, almost all of us our Effects
& were reduced to the last Extremity by the bar-
-rage Cruelty of those Barbarians Exercised on us
for more than the space of Ten years, at length God
was pleased to put an End to our sufferings by a Peace,
having been thus reduced to the greatest Degree of
poverty under such circumstances it was that your
Lordships Suplicants Endeavoured to Repossess themselves
of their Desolated Habitations And in this Attempt
God has been most remarkably propitious in second-
ing our Endeavors for a subsistence in those remote
Quarts, Pleasing ourselves with the reflections that we
should always remain connected with this Colony,
Enjoy the Blessings Peculiar to those who are more
Immediately under our most Gracious Sovereigns Go-
-vernment. But those pleasing Hopes are now Great-
ly clouded by a report that all our Settlements
on the waters of Greenbire to the northward
of the River of that name are to be Separated from
this & annexed into a new Government the seat of
which is to be fixed on the Ohio River if this re-

report is confirmed. Our Hopes are fled We are sepe-
 rated from a Government under whose Protection &
 Benign Influence we first made our settlements, a
 government under which we have enjoyed many
 Blessings And are most Desirous of continuing them,
 & to which your Petitioners are from various Circumstan-
 ces & situation the most naturally connected, if the above
 Report is true, your Lordships Supplicants have lost
 their Parent in their state of Infancy, Under whose
 paternal care they hoped to have Grown to a State
 of maturity, And in this helpless condition (it may
 be) consigned to a Group of mercenary Proprietors.
 Tho' it was to Avoid inconveniences of this kind, that
 many of your Petitioners took shelter in Virginia
 Let our fate be what it will, Virginia is the only
 place of trade we can have, if separated from it,
 our Loss of credit Inures. A merchant in Virginia
 will be hardly prevail'd on to trust persons who
 he may be under a necessity of Bringing suite a-
 gainst ^{them} in a Court on the Ohio, at five or six hun-
 dred miles Distance, it is notoriously know that Be-
 tween your Petitioners Settlements & the Ohio there is
 a chain of mountains computed at near two
 hundred miles Deep Impassible but at very few &
 very Difficult places, which in case of our connection
 with this new Government would render the Ad-

administration of Justice amongst us very Difficult, if
 not Impracticable. this Circumstanced your Suplicants ap-
 prehend their Infant Settlements would soon Become the
 refuge of thieves & Lawless Persons from all other parts, an
 Evil to be much Dreaded, and to which we are not
 liable to be Exposed in our present State. These and
 many other Evils of a very alarming and Interesting
 nature your Petitioners fear will be the consequence of
 our Separation from Virginia. To avert the Impen-
 ding Danger (if not too late, or to procure such altera-
 tion in the Boundaries that we may still remain
 under the government of Virginia). We humbly & most
 earnestly Entreat that your Lordship would take our
 Distressing Case into your Consideration and make
 such representation thereof to our Sovereign Lord the
 King, (as from y^e perfect knowledg your Lordship hath
 of the Subject of our Complaints) As your Excellency
 in your Wisdom & Justice shall think proper not
 Doubting but his Majesty will lend a gracious Ear
 to our Complaints when ushered into the Royal pre-
 sence by favour of his representative your Lordship for
 whom your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever
 pray.

[original signatures]

Jacob Pence

Jno. Casbolt

Richard Humphreys

Henry Allison

Jacob Gillespie

John Stewart

James Thompson

James Buchanan

Andrew Courland

Robert Armstrong Junr

John Welch

Alexander Maddill	James Lecky	John Wilson	John Andrew
Henry Gay	James Lecky ^{James} _{in apparently}	Moses Hall	Jacob Salmon
Eha Lewis	Jacob Warrick	James Brindle	James Cooper
John Murray	Robert Hutchinson	John Tackett	Robert F. F. F.
John M. Blinacham	George Blake	James M. Lane	Daniel M. Blair
John Dickinson	John Blake	William Hamilton	W. Hamilton ^{to} _{Monongah}
John Davis	Wm. Blake	John Davis senior	Hugh Miller
Samuel Gilliam ^[Gilliam]	Theophilus Blake	Samuel Vance ^[may be Vance]	John Millard
Will. Mann	James Blake	John Dean	Wm. McCandless
Malcom M. Brown	Michael Reiney	James Ward	John Millar Jr.
John Reed	Hugh Hicklin	Neal M. Gure	
Daniel McQuay	John Riley	Steven Thompson	
John M. Candles	Wm. Salison Jr.	Joseph Nickles	
Thomas Gillaspay Jr.	Christopher Vachub ^[1861]	Isaac Nickels	
Joseph Purant	Wm. Elliott G. B.	Wm. Craig	
Daniel Workman	John L. Ludington	Wm. Hutchinson	
Pat. Hamilton	James Boggs Jr.	John Henderson	
Jonah Ewing	James Boggs Sen.	Alle. Glossy	
Henry Monas ^[Monas]	Jno. Doherty	John Patton	
Thomas M. Blum	Thos. Fitzpatrick	William Thompson	
John Stephenson	James Fitzpatrick	Jerry Edwards	
Andrew Ralston	John Fitzpatrick		
Hugh Gilletty	Daniel Fitzpatrick		
James Knox	Joseph Williams		
John Doniston	John Brown		
James Hanna Jr.	Abijah Tyfe		
Richard Dickson	Wm. Christell		
John Hanna	Henry Reburne		
James Humphreys	David Wilson		
Samuel Humphreys	Robert Carlile		
John Ewings	Jeffy Cook		
William Elliot	And. Ralston		
	John Nickles		
	Thomas Nickles		

[p. 22] Endorsed. Petition from Greenbrier. / In the Bar of Dummore's /
of the 2^d April No. 14.

(N^o 15)

Williamsburg 2^d May 1774. ^[p. 105]

My Lord

In my letter N^o 12. I gave your Lordship an account of the beginning of a dispute that has arisen between this Government and the Proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania respecting the boundary between the two colonies. Since which I have received a letter, of which I transmit a copy, from M^r. Penn. with whom the Majesty's Council were of opinion that I ought not to enter into any further controversy and therefore that I should not answer the said letter; but nevertheless that I should not recede from the resolution already entered into of supporting the jurisdiction of this Government over Pittsburg and its dependencies, as understood to belong to this Colony, until the Majesty's pleasure can be known; And M^r. Penn. having by Proclamations and private directions to his Magistrates made every disposition to obstruct the Authority of this and enforce that of his own Government, in that district, it has been thought proper to follow that example on our parts, and to issue ^[p. 106] the Proclamation herewith inclosed; but at the same time to manifest to your Lordship the care taken to preserve the peace and quiet of the Country, and notwithstanding the contrary behaviour of the Proprietary Governor, the respect paid to his Authority where, even,

we do not do not acknowledge it. I transmit the copy of a letter written by me to Mr. Connolly the Principal Magistrate appointed by this Government to Act in that remote district.

I will not tire your Lordship with particular remarks on all the passages of the Proprietary Governor's letter now transmitted; it is sufficient to observe that whether, as is alledged, the letters of the Proprietary Governor to the Governor of Virginia in the years 1752 and 1754 declaratory of the Proprietors claim to the country about Pittsburg, so many years after the date of their charter; and at the time only when they observed, by the transactions of the Government of Virginia that it was likely to be settled, and the settlements secured, which this Government could not have attempted | but on the opinion at least of a right to it, I say whether such letters do or do not exclude, as the Proprietary Governor thinks, the Idea of that kind of Possession or acquiescence which makes it necessary (according to the opinion of Lord Camden, which is herewith transmitted for your Lordship's information) that many other circumstances should be taken into consideration besides the Parchment boundaries, I must leave to your Lordship and other proper Judges to determine; but I must confess I am still of opinion that the said letters in 1752 and 1754 do by no means ex-

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6
clude the Idea in Lord Camden's opinion, and if they do that it is still a question whether, according to the same opinion, the situation and condition of the Territory at the time of the Grant were such as that it was clearly in the Power of the Crown to make it; and if it was, that the Proprietors by not having duly ascertained their boundaries (for it appears by their own confession that they knew nothing of the situation of the Country in dispute but by Guess of Indian Traders even at the time they undertook to assert their claim, nor until a few years past) / suffered this Territory to become derelict, and to be claimed and possessed by the French till it was conquered by His Majesty's Arms, to whom then it belongs, and in whom it must remain, until by some subsequent Grant it be otherwise disposed of.

But though, notwithstanding, the claim of the Proprietors should still be judged good, even to the full extent of their Parchment boundary, yet the Government of this His Majesty's colony, could not, I conceive, do less than interpose, in right of His Majesty, their Authority to the encroachments of the Pennsylvania Proprietors which are the more inexcusable are by their own confession they are knowingly and willfully made, for they produce surveys to prove, and acknowledge that, the boundary, according to their Charter extends no further than

Six Miles to the Westward of Fort Pitt, and yet they have, without regard even to these their own surveys and observations (as appears by the Petition I transmitted to your Lordship with my Letter N^o 12.) granted Lands, served process, and exercised every act of right and jurisdiction full a hundred Miles round Fort Pitt, therefore it seems no improbable conjecture that they would have proceeded to grant all the vacant Lands and exercise their jurisdiction not only in this Colony but wherever else they could reach, if this timely stop had not been put to their insatiableness, to effect which, the only rule by which we could possibly be Governed was, I apprehend, to adopt, untill His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known, conformable to the sense of the People and Government the ancient limits of this Colony on that side, and that your Lordship may be convinced that the General opinion and sense of the People of Virginia have always coincided with what I have now the honour to assert. with respect to the situation of Fort Pitt, I must beg your Lordship to consult a Map, of Virginia by Jefferson and Fry, published in the year 1751, and one other by a Mr. Henry as lately as the year 1770 published by Jefferys, in both which Fort Pitt is laid down considerably without the Western boundary of Pennsylvania, and though there it must be admitted,

are not decisive of the Boundary of Pennsylvania, yet they are at least equal to the Ex parte Survey produced by the Proprietors so much / discredited as ^[p. 110] that is by the disregard they have themselves paid to it in the unwarrantable encroachments so far still beyond it as I have instanced, and, together with the other circumstances of the uncertainty of their title even under the Charter, will, I hope sufficiently justify my not complying with the peremptory prohibitions contained in the Proprietary Governor's letter.

I am My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient

humble servant

Dunmore

The Earl of Dartmouth. —

Endorsed. Williamsburg Virginia / 2^d May 1774 / Earl ^[p. 110]
of Dunmore / (No. 15.) / *D* 22^d June / Ent

(Copy)

Williamsburg 25th April 1774 [1774]

Sir

I just learn of your enlargement from the confinement to which you had been committed by the Pennsylvania Magistrate, and of the manner in which you procured that enlargement, which, considering the violent example of aggression given by the Pennsylvania Officer and the Countenance given to his illegal Act by the subsequent behaviour of his Governor, I own, though perhaps your conduct be not in this instance strictly justifiable, I cannot wholly condemn.

At the same time I cannot forbear to let you know that I very much disapprove of the length to which you suffered your intemperate heat to carry you, when you proceeded to commit the three Pennsylvania Magistrates without sufficiently justifiable cause other than retaliation, which has more the appearance of a reprisal in War than the Act of a Magistrate, who is ill qualified for the trust reposed in him unless he be dispassionate and prudent, and which your behaviour in the beginning of this Affair gave me reason to believe you were, but the deviation which in this instance you have shewn makes me think it necessary to remind you that you cannot hope for the protection of this Government longer than you adhere, in the execution of the

powers which you have been invested with, to the strict rules of Law and Justice; and the more the Proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania prevents, by his imperious declarations of his extravagant pretensions, a possibility of our settling any limits with him, the more cautious you and the other Magistrates appointed by this Government are required to be of disturbing the peace of the Country you live in. the intent of your appointment having been to prevent the irregularities to which a Country is but too subject where the boundaries are not well ascertained, and therefore to remove all just ground of complaint from the Proprietary Governor, I do advise you to compromise, in the best manner you are able, the Commitment which you have rashly made of the three Pennsylvania Magistrates, to which I have myself paved the way ^[m] by speaking to one of them that has appeared before me and who has promised for himself and the other two that he will do all in his power to facilitate it.

But on the other hand again, to let you and all the People concerned, see that the proceedings of this Government, though cautious, are not irresolute, I must inform you that it is the sense thereof that no process be suffered to be served by the Officers under the Proprietary Governor, on the Inhabitants of Fort Pitt, or district thereof understood to be within the Co-

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
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Government of Virginia and County of Augusta; that no levies be suffered to be raised by the said Officers on the said People or, generally, any Act of Government suffered to be exercised by Authority of the Proprietary Governor within the aforesaid district, and should notwithstanding, any attempts of this kind be made, that then the persons so attempting be committed, but peaceably and without tumult and disorder, to Prison there to be proceeded against according to Law unless they find sufficient security for their good behaviour for the future, and in this the Sheriff of Augusta has directions to be aiding you and the other Magistrates of your district. [p. 122]

likewise for further proof that the Government of Virginia will not suffer its Authority to be trifled with, as the Proprietary Governor, has not thought proper to pay any respect to it, but on the contrary to justify the insult offered to it in your illegal Commitment by an Officer of Pennsylvania, you are hereby directed to apply to the deputy Attorney of Augusta according to the directions of His Majesty's Attorney General herewith inclosed.

But however I think it necessary to repeat that no steps taken by us can be intended to countenance in the most distant respect any irregular

... to give encouragement to
those People, of which there are always too many, who
on such occasions, only support one Government because
they have rendered themselves obnoxious to the other,
on the contrary the sole intention of this Government,
by the appointment of you and the other Magistrates
and Officers of Militia, was to promote order and jus-
tice among the People, and provide for their defence in
case of danger from the Indians.

I am Sir Yr

(Signed)

Dunmore—

P. S.

I inclose a Proclamation which by
advice of His Majesty's Council I have issued
for the information and guidance of the People
and Magistrates of your district which I desire
you will cause to be fixed up in the places of
greatest resort so that its contents may be
most speedily and most effectually published
among them—

M^r. John Connolly—

[P. 26]

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / of the 2^d May 1763. / (2)

[p. 35]

Extract of Lord Bamber's opinion in the dispute
between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut—

If all the colonies in North America were to remain at this day bounded, in point of right, as they are described in the original Grants of each, I do not believe there is one settlement in that part of the Globe, that has not, in some measure, either been encroached upon, or else usurped upon, its Neighbours; so that, if the Grants were of themselves the only rule between the contending Plantations, there never could be an end of their disputes, without unsettling large tracts of Land, where the Inhabitants have no better Title to produce, than either Possession or posterior Grants, which, in point of Law, would be superseded by prior Charters. Hence I conceive, that many other Circumstances must be taken into consideration, besides the Parchment Boundary; for that may at this day be extended or narrowed by Possession, Acquiescence, or Agreement, by the Situation and Condition of the Territory at the Time of the Grant, as well as by various other Matters. —

[p. 36]

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / of the 2^d May 1765 / (3)

(N^o. 16)

Williamsburg 16th May 1774. [P. 101]

My Lord

I transmit to your Lordship the Petition of a Set of Gentlemen who have purchased from the Indians a considerable tract of Land, from the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio extending up and including all the Lands between both Rivers for thirty three Leagues or thereabouts; the situation of which tract of Land being near this Colony, the Petitioners pray to be received into a participation of the Laws and Government of Virginia; and they Annex to their Petition the copy of the opinions of the Lords Chancellors Camden and York who held, as it appears, that purchases made by His Majesty's Subjects of the Indians are good, and His Majesty's Letters Patent not Necessary to such purchasers.

In consequence of this opinion, having treated with the Indians, hitherto in possession of the Lands in question, and received a Deed of Conveyance executed formally and publicly, of which I transmit your Lordship a copy, the Grantees entertain no doubt of the validity of their title, nor conceive that any objection can be made to the prayer of their Petition; especially as they propose therein to comply with the same rules and regulations with respect to Quitrents that all the other In-

inhabitants of this colony are Governed by.

Whatever may be the law with respect to the title there are, I think, divers reasons which should induce His Majesty to comply with the Petition, so far at least as to admit the Petitioners, and their Acquisitions, if not into this Government, into some other; For if the title should be thought defective it would still, at such a distance from the seat of any Authority, be utterly impracticable to void it, or prevent the occupying of the Lands which being known to be of an extraordinary degree of fertility experience shews nothing (so fond as the Americans are of migration) can stop the ^[P. 103] concourse of People that actually begin to draw towards them, and Should the Petition be rejected, your Lordship may assure your self, it is no chimerical conjecture that so far from interrupting the progress of their settlement, it would have a direct contrary tendency, by forcing the People to adopt a form of Government of their own which it would be easy to frame in such a manner as to prove an additional encouragement to all the dissatisfied of every other Government to flock to that. In effect we have an example of the very base, there being actually a set of People in the back part of this colony

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

bordering on the Cherokee Country, who finding, they could not obtain titles to the Land they fancied, under any of the Neighbouring Governments, have settled upon it without, and contented themselves with becoming in a manner tributary to the Indians, and have appointed Magistrates and framed Laws for their present occasions and to all intents and purposes erected themselves into though an inconsiderable yet a separate State; the consequence of which may prove hereafter detrimental to the peace and security of the other Colonies; it, at least, sets a dangerous example to the people of America of forming Governments distinct from and independant of His Majesty's Authority. I cannot then but think, that, seeing there is no possibility of setting bounds to the settlements of the Americans, it would tend most to the advantage of His Majesty and to preserve the peace and order of the back Countries, that His Majesty should indulge the views of Adventurers, like the present, who willingly conform to Government.

There is another consideration which ought to weigh with His Majesty, and that is; to embrace every opportunity of encouraging men of Credit, and ability to prosecute their settlements, as the Present Petitioners are, to take up the Lands in the back Countries, to prevent their becoming the Asylum as they now

one of all the disorderly and unruly People of the Colonies, People who fly from debts and from punishments due to their crimes, and who, carrying with them an abhorrence of all Authority and Government, establish themselves in defiance of both and become the continual plague and embarrassment of every Government in America, and may in the end prove dangerous to their very existence: it is certain however that the disorders which have already been experienced in nearly all the colonies by these kind of People settled in their remote parts, prove very detrimental to the improvements of them and extremely discouraging to industry among them.

The People concerned in this scheme My Lord are of Credit and Substance; the three whose names are to the Petition are known to me, particularly Mr. Murray who has been long a Merchant in the Illinois Country, knows well this Country which they are about settling, and thoroughly understands the advantages that may be derived from their settlement there to trade, which is the principle of their undertaking, and therefore cannot be prejudicial in any sense to His Majesty, or the Mother Country: it is on these considerations that I venture to recommend the Petition to your Lordship's favourable Attention; but if your Lordship should have

[p. 126]

reasons to regard it otherwise I must intreat to be furnished with an Answer to be returned to the Petitioners Accordingly.

I have just received your Lordships dispatch inclosing the new regulations for the future Granting of the vacant Lands; on the subject of which I think it necessary to inform your Lordship that, I find the said regulations give very great dissatisfaction to the Inhabitants of this Colony, who have been used to take up the unsettled Lands upon so much easier terms, that I really believe none will ever be taken here on these, and that only effect these Instructions can have, will be to prevent the Governor from passing Grants; but as to the Lands, (since the means of acquiring them legally are rendered so much more expensive) there are in this as in all the other Colonies Numbers of People who entertain little tenderness for the rights of the Crown, and who will not hesitate at occupying the parts that please them without any formalities, especially as by the restrictions on this Government, they have been so long in the habit of observing none in this particular: / And I am firmly of opinion, and therefore think it my duty to declare it, that it would be most for the advantage of His Majesty, that the Lands

[p. 127]

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT
in this colony should be permitted to be granted
on the same easy terms, to the Inhabitants, which
they formerly were, which would certainly have the
good effect of increasing and securing the Duties,
but of which, otherwise I fear, His Majesty will be de-
frauded; as the purchase money, now required will
be eluded.

However your Lordship may be assured
that I shall omit no means in my power of
putting His Majesty's intentions, as contained in
the Instruction, in full execution, and shall be
extremely happy to find myself mistaken in my opinion.

I am My Lord

your Lordship's

Most Obedient
humble Servant

Dunmore

The Earl of Dartmouth -

Endorsed. Williamsburg 10th May 1774 / Earl of Dunmore.
(M16) / 2^d 4th July.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable John^[18]
Earl of Dumfries, Governor and Commander
in Chief, in and over the Colony and Dominion
of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Petition of the several Grantees
named in the Deed (herein after men-
tioned) as well, on behalf of themselves, as
in the names, and on behalf of all the
several persons settled upon the Lands granted
by the said Deed to the Petitioners.

Humbly sheweth.

That, your petitioners having seen the opi-
nions of Lords, Chancellors, Cambridge, and York, relative
to Titles, derived by his Majesty's Subjects from the In-
dians, or Natives (an exact copy whereof is herewith
annexed) And being farther induced, by motives
of extending the British Trade into the Indian Coun-
try, and by equitable, fair, and open dealing, to
bring over the Natives, to a due sense of a peaceable
and well regulated Commerce; as well as to Avert
the Evil consequences, that might ensue to his Ma-
jesty's good Subjects, from the great numbers of ir-
regular and Lawless Emigrants, that are about
seating themselves upon the Lands of the Natives,
without having obtained the consent of those
Native and Natural Proprietors, to the making of

such settlements; which irregular and unlicensed encroachments, might very probably be productive of Indian Insurrections and depredations the fatal consequences of which, have been experienced by many thousands of his Majesty's Subjects.

Your Petitioners have therefore at an expense of many thousand pounds; as well as with very great fatigue to some of your Petitioners, in the most fair, open, and public manner, purchased ^(p. 103) in fee simple, from the Native / proprietors; two several tracts or parcels of Lands as by the Indian Deed of Conveyance (duely executed in full and public Council held with all the Chiefs or Sachems of the different tribes of the Illinois Nations of Indians, and recorded in the Secretary's office at Williamsburgh in the Colony and Dominion of Virginia) may more fully appear. That, no part of the Lands in your Petitioners purchase, were heretofore ceded to, or purchased by, or for either their Christian or Britannic Majesty or either of their Subjects.

That, the purchase was fair, open, public and satisfactory to the Indians, appears from the Affidavits of Richard Winston French Interpreter Michael Danni And Piero Blot, Indian Interpreters (the latter of whom being Indian Interpreter for the Crown in that Country) taken by the Officer Commanding his Majesty's Troops in the

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Illinois Country; which may be farther proven if necessary, by the testimony of many other credible witnesses, who were present at the several conferences, publicly held with the Indian Chiefs &c. relative to the petitioners purchase, as well as subscribing witnesses to the Executing the Deed of conveyance, and present at the delivery of the Considerations expressed in the Deed.

That, your petitioners, are; at a very considerable expence, making settlements upon their purchase: as well by themselves, as by many Orderly, Industrious and usefull British subjects / whom your petitioners are trans-^[P.153]porting to that Country, which 'tis hoped, and expected, may soon become usefull and beneficial to their Parent Country, as well as to his Majesty's Colonies in America, and also tend greatly to facilitate, and expedite the Civilization of those Indians who have heretofore been troublesome to the Frontier Inhabitants, of the several Colonies; The settlers upon your petitioners purchase becoming also a good barrier to cover the Frontiers, of the several contiguous Colonies, and particularly the present Frontier Inhabitants of Virginia.

That your petitioners shall be always willing to comply with such Rules, ~~and the Instructions~~ and Regulations, with respect to quit Rents, as the Inhabitants of his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia are subject to; as well as, Ardently wishing to enjoy the

benefit of the Laws — And as they apprehend
their purchase to be within the limits of the Colo-
ny of Virginia, tho' its jurisdiction has not hitherto
been so far extended.

Your petitioners therefore pray, That your
Lordships be pleased to take the Petitioners, and their
settlements into the protection of your Lordships
Government of Virginia, and extend to them the
Laws, and jurisdiction of your Colony Accordingly.

And your petitioners shall ever pray

[H 118]

By order of the / Committee duly authorised
by all the Grantees —

David Frankes

J Murray

John Campbell

Philadelphia 19th }
April 1774 }

[qy, Jan. 1770?]

[p. 155]

The following is the Opinion of the late
Lord Chancellor Camden and Lord Chancellor
York on Titles derived by the King's Subjects
from the Indians or Natives

"In respect to such places as have been or shall
"be acquired by Treaty or Grant from any of the Indian
"Princes or Governments: Your Majesty's Letters Patents are
"not necessary, the property of the soil vesting in the
"Grantees by the Indian Grants; subject Only to your
"Majesty's Right of sovereignty over the Settlements as
"English Settlements and over the Inhabitants as Eng-
"lish Subjects who carry with them your Majesty's Laws
"wherever they form colonies and receive your Majesty's
"Protection by virtue of your Royal Charters." —

The above is a true Copy compared
in London the 1st April 1772. —

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / (No. 16) of 16th May
1774 / (1)

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[Large sheet of paper]

To all People to whom these presents shall ^{come} Greeting Know ye that We, Gomara or Gabriel Patanga, or Michael, Maughquayah, or John Baptist, Courroway, Kicounaia or Fish and Tontowaraganish, or Peter sometimes called Lacleche or the Bell Kaskaskias, Chiefs. Maughquinthepe or Bearhead otherwise called the Black dog, Ahisuwah, Miniquipaumiah, and Eshawinikiwah, Peorah and Cahogias Chiefs, Chiefs and Sachems of the different Tribes of the Illinois Nations of Indians and being and Effectually Representing all the Tribes of the said Illinois Indians Sends Greeting. Whereas William Murray of the Illinois Country Merchant one of the Grantees herein also after named as well for himself as on the parts and Behalfs of the several other Grantees herein also after named did at several conferences publicly, held with us the said Chiefs and Sachems at Kaskaskias Village in the Illinois Country Afforesaid Treat and Confer with us the said Chiefs and Sachems for the purchase of certain quantities or Tracts of Land belonging and appertaining unto us and to the several Tribes and Nations of Indians whom we Represent - and whereas we the said Chiefs or Sachems have Deliberately and maturely considered for our selves and consulted with the natives of our several Tribes or Nations, of the Request and proposals made as Afforesaid by the said William Murray for himself and others to us the said Chiefs and Sachems And Whereas we the said Chiefs and Sachems as well as the other Natives of our several Tribes or

Nations, are fully satisfied and contented [for the considerations herein after mentioned] to Grant and Confirm unto the said William Murray and to the other Grantees herein after mentioned, the several Tracts or Quantities of Lands herein after Bounded and described. -

Now Know ye Therefore that we the said Chiefs or Sachems of the several Tribes of the Illinois Indians Afforesaid in full and Public Council assembled at Kaskaskias Village Afforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of Five shillings to us in hand paid by the said William Murray, and for and in consideration of the following Goods and Merchandise to us the said Tomaroa, Patagauge, Maughquayah, Couraway, Theconnaisa, Gontowaraganish, Maughquinthepe, Achisewewah, Meinquipamiah, and Eshawinikivah, paid and delivered in full council afforesaid, that is to say Two hundred and sixty Stronds, Two hundred and Fifty Blankets, Three hundred and Fifty Shirts one hundred and Fifty pairs of Strond and half thicks stockings, one hundred and fifty Strond Breach cloaths, Five hundred pounds of Gun powder, Four Thousand pounds of Lead, Thirty pounds of Vermillion, two Thousand Gun Glints, Two Hundred pounds brass Kettles, one Groce of Knives, Two Hundred pounds of Tobacco Three Dozen Gilt looking glasses One Groce gun worms, Two Groce Auls, One Groce Fire Steels, sixteen dozen Cartiring, Ten Thousand pounds Flour, Five Hun-

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andred Bushells Indian Corn, Twelve Horses, Twelve Horned
Cattle, Twenty Bushells Salt, and twenty Guns the Receipt
whereof we do hereby Acknowledge, Have Granted
Bargained sold Aligned, Released Enfeoffed Ratified and fully
Confirmed. And by these presents do Grant Bargain Sell
Alien Release Enfeoff Ratify and fully confirm unto the
Said William Murray, Moses Franks, and Jacob Franks of
the City of London in the Kingdom of Great Britain
Esquires David Franks, John Ingles, Bernard Gratz, Michael
Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, and James Milligan
all of the City of Philadelphia in the province of
Pennsylvania Merchants, Moses Franks, of the same City
Attorney at Law, Andrew Hamilton and William Ha-
milton of the same City Gentlemen, Edmond Melne of
the same City Gold Smith and Jeweler, Joseph Simon,
and Levy Andrew Levy, of the Town of Lancaster in
the County of Lancaster and province aforesaid Mer-
chants, Thomas Minshal of York County and province
aforesaid, Esquire Robert Callendar, and William Thomp-
son of Cumberland County and province aforesaid Es-
quires. John Campbell of Pittsburgh Westmoreland
County and province aforesaid Merchant, George
Castles of the Illinois Country aforesaid and James
Rumsey late of the same County Merchants, Their Heirs
and assigns in Severalty Or unto his most Sacred
Majesty George the third by the Grace of god of Great

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Sustain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith and
to forth his heirs and successors for the use benefit and
behoof of all the said several above named Grantees their
heirs and assigns in severally as aforesaid (by whichever
of these Tenures the said Grantees may most Legally Hold the
same) the two several Tracts or parcels of Land hereinafter
Grounded and Described *VIZ*: One Tract or parcel of
Land, situate lying and being on the East Side of the
River Mississippi. Beginning at the mouth of Heron Creek
called by the French the River of Mary Being about a
league below the mouth of the Kaskaskias River thence
a Northward of East Course in a direct line back to the
Hilly plains Eight Leagues or thereabouts be the same more
or Less, thence the same course in a direct line to the
Great tree plains Seventeen Leagues or thereabouts be the
same more, Less thence the same course in a direct line
to a remarkable place known by the Name of the Big
Buffalo Hoop Seventeen Leagues or thereabouts be the same
more or Less, thence the same course in a direct line
to the Salt lick Creek about Seven Leagues be the same
more or Less, thence crossing the said Creek about one
league below the Ancient Shawanese Town in an Easterly
or a little to the North of East Course in a direct line
to the River Ohio about Four Leagues be the same more or
less, then down the Ohio by the several courses thereof
until it Emptys itself in the Mississippi about Thirty five

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Leagues be the same more or less, and then up the Mississippi by the several courses thereof to the place of Beginning thirty three Leagues or thereabouts be the same more or less. And Also one other piece or parcell of Land situate Lying and being on the East side of the Mississippi Beginning at a place or point in a direct line Opposite to the mouth of the Missouri River thence up the Mississippi by the several courses thereof to the mouth of the Illinois River about six Leagues be the same more or less and then up Illinois River by the several courses thereof to Chicago or Garlick Creek about ninety Leagues or thereabouts be the same more or less then nearly a northerly course in a direct line to a certain place Remarkable being the Ground on which an Engagement or battle was fought about forty or fifty years ago Between the Pevania and Renard Indians about fifty Leagues be the same more or less, thence the same course in a direct line to, two Remarkable Hills close together in the middle of a large prairie or plain about fourteen Leagues be the same more or less, thence a North of East course in a direct line to a Remarkable Spring Known to the Indians by the name of the Fogg Spring about fourteen Leagues be the same more or less, thence the same course in a direct line to a Great Mountain to the Northward of the White Buffalo plains about fifteen Leagues be the same

more or less, thence Nearly a South west course in a direct
line to the place of Beginning about Forty Leagues be the
same more or less. And also all minerals Ores, Trees
Woods, Underwoods, Waters, Watercourses profits commodities, Advan-
tages, Rights, liberties, Privileges Hereditaments and Appur-
tenances whatsoever to the said two several Tracts or parcels
of land Belonging or in any wise Appertaining and also
the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents
Issues and profits thereof and of Every part and parcell there-
of and all the Estate Right Title Interest use property pos-
session claim and Demand of them the said Tomaroa,
Petagange, Maughquayah, Couraway, Kiconnaisa, Tontowaraga-
mah, Maughquimthepe, Achisewah, Meinquipaumiah, And
Eshawinikiwah, Chiefs and Sachems aforesaid and of all and
every other person and persons whatsoever of or Belonging
to the said Nations of into and out of the premises and
Every part and parcell thereof To have and to Hold
the said several Tracts or parcels of lands and all and
singular the said Granted or Exchanged premises with the
Appurtenances unto them the said William Murray,
Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard-
Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milli-
gan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton,
Edmond Milne, Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy, Thomas Min-
shall, Robert Ballunder, William Thomson, John Campbell,
George Castles and James Rumsey, their heirs and assigns for

Ever in severalty or unto his said Majesty his heirs and successors to and for the only Benefit and behoof of the said Grantees their heirs and assigns for Ever in severalty as aforesaid, And the said Tomaroa, Petagauge, Maughquiyah, Couraway, Kicounaia, Tontowaraganish, Maughquintehpe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumiah, and Eshawinikiwah, for themselves and for the several Tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians and all and Every other nation and Nations Tributarys and Dependants on the said Illinois Indians and their and Every of their posteritys the said several Tracts of Land and premises and Every part thereof Against them the said Tomaroa, Petagauge, Maughquiyah, Couraway, Kicounaia, Tontowaraganish, Maughquintehpe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumiah, and Eshawinikiwah, and against the said Illinois Nations and their Tributarys and Dependants and all and Every of their posteritys unto the said William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edward Milne, Joseph Simon, Levy Andrew Levy, Thomas Minshall, Robert Gallender, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles, and James Rumsey their King and Assigns in severalty or unto his said Majesty his heirs and successors to and for the only use Benefit and behoof of the said Grantees their heirs and assigns in severalty as aforesaid, Shall and will Warrant and for Ever defend by these presents In witness Whereof the said Chiefs and Sachems in Behalf of ourselves Respectively and in Behalf of all the different Tribes of the

Illinois Indians, We afforesaid have hereunto set our hands and
 seals in the presence of the Persons subscribing us Witnesses here-
 unto at a publick Council held at Haskaskias Village afforesaid this
 fifth day of July in the Thirteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign and in
 the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Three.
 Tomarosa or Gabriel a Chief of

being Baptized
 his mark

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Petagouge or Michael a Chief of

being Baptized
 his mark

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Maughquayphor John Baptist a Chief

being Baptized
 his mark

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Couraway a Chief of

his mark

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Hicounnaisa or Fish . . a Chief of

his mark
 a fish

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Intowaraganish or Peter a Chief of

being Baptized
 his mark

(Seal)

the Haskaskias

Maughquinthepe or Blackdog a Chief of

his mark
 a bears head

(Seal)

the Peorias

Achisnewah a Chief of

his mark
 a bears head

(Seal)

the Peorias

Estowininkiwah . . . a Chief of

his mark
 a hand & target
 (what is meant)

(Seal)

the Peorias

Meinquipaumiak . . a Chief of

his mark
 a leg and thigh

(Seal)

the Peorias

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of us the word
 (Thousand) in the 28th line of the first page being first writ
 upon an Erasure, the word (course) in the Fifteenth line and the
 word (Murray) in the 28th line of the second page being first in-
 terlined - and also (Meinquipaumiah) the Last subscribing Chief
 of the Kaskaskias his name was first interlined in two places in
 the first page, and the same Chiefs Name was also interlined
 in three places in the second page of these presents Before
 signing All the foregoing interliniations Erasure and writing
 on an Erasure Being first made the considerations in the above
 Written deed Poll: being also Delivered in our presence to the said Chiefs,
 the said deed, Translated or Explained by Richard Winston in French
 to Michael Dani an Inhabitant of the said Village of Kaskaskias
 and to Pero Blot Indian Interpreter for the Crown who Explained
 and Interpreted the same to the said Indian Chiefs
 in Council, the said Michael Dani and Pero Blot Interpre-
 ters cannot write their Names

Viviat Capt of Militia

Patt. Kennedy

Mathew Kennedy

John Morris

William Bonnell

Rich^d Winston French Interpreter

Dalchurn

J Mercie: page

Lapier

Lachinay -

[sup] Kaskaskias Village }

S!

Personally appeared before me Richard Winston and Michael Dané of the country aforesaid Inhabitants and Pero Bloit Indian Interpreter for his Majesty at this place, Who being solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists do Depose and say as Follows Vizt: the said Richard Winston Deposeth and sayeth that he acted as French Interpreter during the Negotiation of the purchase of the Lands on the foregoing deed Poll bounded and Described that he the said Richard Winston did to the Best of his Knowledge and understanding, Faithfully Interpret and Explain in the French Language to the said Michael Dané and Pero Bloit the purport or Tenor of the aforesaid deed Poll, the considerations therein Expressed, the Boundaries of the Lands thereby Bargained and sold to the Grantees therein Named and was a subscribing witness to the Executing the same deed as well as present at the delivery of the considerations in the said deed mentioned, the said Michael Dané and Pero Bloit, Depose and say that they both acted as Indian Interpreters in the said Transaction, that they to the Best of their Knowledge and understanding, did Faithfully Interpret and Explain to the several Chiefs whose marks are affixed to the foregoing deed or Grant, the purport of the

C.O.5:1352

47

same as it was Interpreted or Explained to the De-
ponents, in the French Language by the said Richard
Winston the said Michael Dane and Pero Eloit were
Present at the Executing of the afforesaid deed or Grant,
But that they cannot Write their names. —

Richard Winston

Michael Dane his X mark

Pero Eloit his X mark

Fort George 20th July 1773.

Hugh Lord Capt 18th Reg: }
Command^r Illinois Country. — }

En Registré au Livre Ven mon Etude aux Kaskaskias.

Page 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, et 29, —

Nicault Lemerance N^{re} public —

Endorsed. In the Book of Dunmores / (N^o. 16) of 16 May ^[N^o. 160]
1774 / (2) / D.

(N^o. 10.)Whitehall 6th July 1774. [N^o. 75]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord,

Since my Letter to your Lordship of the 1st of June, I have received and laid before the King your Dispatches of the 2^d of April and the 2^d, 16th & 27th of May.

The Matter contained in those Dispatches, and in a former one numbered 13, which I have already acknowledged, extends to a variety of important Objects, and contains many Propositions of a nature that require very great Attention.

I have already observed to your Lordship that the Doubts & Difficulties, which have occurred in regard to His Majesty's additional Instruction for the future Disposal of His Lands, do not appear in the same light to me that they have to your Lordship, and I entertain a more favorable Opinion of its effect [N^o. 76]

I am however inclined to think there is some ground for the difficulty you state in respect to Lapsed Lands, and upon a careful Examination of the Clauses of the Law to which you refer, it appears to me those Lands must stand excepted from the general Restrictions of the Instruction, and that the Mode of Proceeding in respect to the Disposal of them must be the same as the Act of Assembly has prescribed.

The Report to which your ^{Lordship} refers, in your

Letter No. 15, had prevailed in Virginia of His Majesty's Determination upon the Propositions for a new Government upon the Ohio, was certainly well founded; and therefore you ought to be very cautious of taking any steps with regard to the Lands intended to be included within the Limits of that Government.

[P. 177]

I do not, however, mean to convey an opinion that the Petition, inclosed in your Letter of the 2^d of April, was either improper in itself, or that your Lordship did not do your duty in transmitting it to be laid before the King, and it may be some satisfaction to your Lordship, as well as to the Persons who signed that Petition to be informed that the south Eastern Limits of the New Government are not meant to be extended beyond Green Brier River, and consequently the settlers under Virginia on the South side of that River cannot be affected by it.

If your Lordship's own Ideas of the Propriety of Caution in your Conduct with regard to Lands intended to be included in the new Government be just, as I conceive they are, the same or greater Caution is equally necessary, in case of any Proposition that may be made for settlement under the Authority of Virginia on Lands which lie beyond its Western Limits: The Impropriety of annexing such Lands to the Jurisdiction of your Govt. must be obvious, and every Proposition of settlement in that Country

[P. 178]

under plea of Indian purchases, not only a violation of the Kings Rights, but diametrically opposite to & inconsistent with those Principles of policy that have hitherto operated against settlement in such situations.

I do not mean, however, in what I have said to anticipate a full Consideration, by the Kings Servants, either of the Propriety of the Indian purchase transmitted in your Lordship's letter No. 16, or of your Sentiments in regard thereto. It will be my duty to submit the Matter to that Consideration, and to obey such Commands as I shall receive from the King thereupon.

I have already intimated to your Lordship the general propriety of maintaining the Kings Authority & Jurisdiction upon the Lands adjacent to Fort Pitt until the King shall think fit to direct the final Execution of the Plan for the Government upon the Ohio, but I must observe to your Lordship that your Proclamation of the 25th of April, implies too strongly the Necessity of exerting a Military Force, & breathes too much a Spirit of Hostility, that ought not to be encouraged in Matters of Civil Dispute between the Subjects of the same State.

The information contained in your Lordship's Letter of the 9th of May of what passed in Virginia, in consequence of the Measures pursued by Parliament respecting the Town of Boston, has given me the greatest Concern.

There was reason to hope, from appearances in ^{the} other

blames, that the extravagant proposition of the People of Boston would have been every where disregarded; but it may now be well doubted, whether the extraordinary conduct of the Burgesses of Virginia, both before and after their dissolution as a House, may not become (as it has already become in other instances) an Example to the other Colonies.

[125] In this view of what has passed and under the many aggravating circumstances stated in the papers your Lordship has transmitted, it will become my duty to lose no time in consulting with the rest of the King's servants what advice it shall be proper to give the Majesty thereupon.

In the mean time I should do the highest injustice to your Lordship's merit, if I did not express the fullest approbation of your conduct upon that occasion.

I observe a difficulty stated in your Lordship's dispatch No 13 in respect to the intention and effect of the Majesty's Instruction that forbids you from assenting to Acts of Naturalization.

It does not appear to me however upon a careful Examination of the Act which you quote, that it has any reference to the Case to which that Instruction applies; nor does the Instruction itself contain any restriction upon the power of Denization vested in your Lordship by that Act.

Incloud I send your Lordship by His Majesty's

Command Extract of a letter I have received by the
 last packet from General Haldimand and as I ^[Pres.]
 presume that Colonel Bresson whose atrocious Con-
 duct is complained of is a Virginian and that the
 Murder he is accused of has been committed upon
 Lands at present within the Jurisdiction of
 your Government: It is the King's Pleasure your
 Lordship should make immediate inquiry into
 the facts alleged against him, and if they are
 verified that your Lordship do issue a Proclama-
 tion for apprehending such a dangerous & inhu-
 man Offender against the Laws.

I am &c

Dartmouth.

Endorsed. D^{ra}t to / the Earl of Dunmore / Whitehall ^[Pres.]
 6th July 1774 / (no 10.) / Ent^y

(N^o. 18.)Williamsburg 14th June 1770 [P. 153]

My Lord

The Governor of Pennsylvania hath thought proper to send his Attorney and Surveyor General here, to propose a temporary line to ascertain the limits of both Colonies until His Majesty's pleasure be known thereupon, but with instructions that they should insist upon our giving up almost all that they have extended their pretensions to, and which differs as widely from the sense of this Country, both with regard to the foundation of their claim, which we think now altered by a variety of circumstances, and to the construction of that part of the Royal Grant which describes their Western boundary or limits of Longitude from the River Delaware, which your Lordship will find coincides with what appears to have been the Sentiments of the Lords of Trade, upon a Petition of W. Penn in the year 1770, that we thought the proposals made by the above-mentioned Attorney and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania unreasonable and accordingly have rejected them. Your Lordship will therefore, I hope, see the Necessity of pressing His Majesty to make as speedy a decision as possible, to prevent the ill effects which both Colonies, in the mean time, are exposed to.

I transmit to your Lordship the letters which

passed on this occasion between the Officers of
Pennsylvania and me.

I am

My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble servant

Danmore

The Earl of Dartmouth —

[¹⁰⁰] Endorsed Williamsburg 4th June 1774 / Earl of Dun
more / (No 18.) / 11th July. / Ent^a

(JCII)

Whitehall August 2^d 1774. [225]

Barth of Dunmore.

My Lord,

Since my letter to your Lordship of the 6th of last Month I have received your dispatches N^o. 18 & 19. & have laid them before the King.

It seems to me that the Question concerning the Western Limits of Pennsylvania can ultimately be decided upon in no other way than by Commissioners appointed by the King for that purpose, and should His Majesty think fit to establish a Comm^t upon the Ohio in the manner proposed, it will be the Interest of the Proprietors of that Government, jointly with the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, to sue out such a Commission; but at all events it will not be I conceive in the power of the Crown, of its own Authority, to decide the Controversy; it will still remain to be decided by Comm^t as in other similar Cases, & no doubt those Commissioners will be appointed whenever the Colonies, interested in the Question, shall make provision for defraying the Expence; An Expence which I presume the Colony of Virginia will be unwilling to take upon itself untill, it is known whether the Lands in question are to continue within the Jurisdiction of that Colony or not.

It still remains to be seen whether the Measures adopted by Parliament will or will not have the effect to restore Peace and Harmony between Great Britain and Her Colonies. The proceeding of the Congress of Virginia do not encourage me to hope for a speedy Issue to the present Disunion. & we have seen too much of the Prevalence of the Example they have set to the other Colonies not to be greatly alarmed at what may be the Result of the unconstitutional Meeting they are endeavouring to promote.

The prudence & spirit, which your Lordship has already shewn, will I am persuaded be exerted to counteract such dangerous measures, and every power of Government made use of to prevent unlawful assemblies of the People for factional purposes; And I cannot too strongly exhort you to endeavour by every means in your power to encourage those who you say have publicly declared that they are, in principle averse to such proceedings, to exert ~~the~~ ^{their} voice & by their Example & Authority to endeavour to convince the People of the fatal consequence of listening to Propositions that lead to inevitable Destruction.

I am ۴۲

Dartmouth

Endorsed. Draft to the bank of Sumner. / Whitehall
August 3^d 1774 / (No 11) /

(N.13.)

Whitehall 8th Sept: 1774^[R.131]

Earl of Dunmore

My Lord,

I have not before me any letters from your Lordship the receipt of which has not been already acknowledged: But I must not omit the first opportunity of acquainting you that the contents of your Dispatch of the 10th May (N.16) have had the fullest consideration.

Upon this occasion the Measures that have been pursued by Government respecting the Country lying between the Ohio River and the Northern boundary of North Carolina, and the grounds & policy of those Measures from the Royal Proclamation of 1763 down to the present Time have been examined with due attention.

Your Lordship cannot have been ignorant^[R.132] of those Measures, and must have seen that it has been the invariable Policy of this Country to prevent, by every possible means, any Settlements of the Kings Subjects in situations where they could not fail of exciting the jealousy of and giving Dissatisfaction to the Indians, and where at the same time the Settlers would be out of the reach either of the controul or protection of the Kings Government.

It was upon this Policy and upon these motives that The King, by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 forbade settlements beyond the Heads of the Rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; and altho' His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept from the six Nations a surrender of their Title to the Lands on the South of the Ohio, as low down as its confluence with the Cherokee River, yet such acceptance was accompanied with an order to St. William Johnson to assure those Nations of His Majesty's firm Resolution not to suffer any Settlement to be made below the Kanawa River.

That assurance gave the greatest satisfaction to those Indians and that no Nation might entertain jealousy of encroachment upon their hunting Grounds His Majesty was further graciously pleased, at the request of the Colony of Virginia to consent to a Treaty being held with the Cherokees for ascertaining the Limits of Settlement on the side of the Country claimed by them.

By that Treaty, which was concluded at Lockhaber on the 18th of October 1770, it was expressly stipulated that the Settlement of the King's Subjects under the Government of Virginia, should be bounded by a Line drawn in a certain direction from the Mouth of the Kanawa River to the

Boundary line of North Carolina. The faith of the ^[P. 234]
/Brown was, by this act, solemnly pledged to the
Indians, and a clause corresponding therewith
has been accordingly inserted in the Propositions
for a Government on the lands proposed to be grant-
ed to Mr. Walpole and his associates.

Admitting therefore that in the present
state of that country it would, as your Lord-
ship contends, be advisable upon grounds
of general Policy to allow settlements under the
authority of the Government of Virginia beyond
that line (of which both myself and the rest of
The King's servants entertain very great doubt) yet
while these compacts with the Indians remain
in full force and the King's sacred word stands
pledged for the observance of them, every attempt
on the part of the King's subjects to acquire title
to and take possession of Lands beyond the
line fixed by His Majesty's authority & every en-
couragement given to such attempt, can be ^[P. 235] con-
sidered in no other light than that of a gross
Indignity and Dishonour to the Crown and
of an act of equal Inhumanity and Injustice
to the Indians, that cannot fail to be attend-
ed with fatal consequences.

I am therefore commanded by the King

is signify to your Lordship: His Majesty's just
Displeasure that such a Proceeding as that is
which your Letter refers should have received
any degree of Countenance or Encouragement
from you and it is not without real Con-
cern that I find myself obliged to observe to
your Lordship that if His Majesty had not been
graciously pleased out of His great Tenderness and
Lenity, to suppose that your Conduct upon this
Occasion has proceeded from Inadvertency to the facts
above stated, it must have been followed by other
Marks of the Royal Displeasure, which I mention
to your Lordship, with a Wish of putting you
upon your guard for the future, for as on the
one hand it will at all times give me the
greatest pleasure to represent to The King in
the most favorable light the Conduct of His
Servants acting in the Department with which
I am intrusted, so on the other hand I con-
sider myself bound by every Tie of Duty to His
Majesty to see that His Commands are duly
obeyed by those to whom I have the honor
of conveying them.

I am sorry I am obliged to say so much
on this subject; but my Duty to the King is
above all other Considerations and having dis-

charged that, as far as relates to your Lordship's Conduct in the case of the purchase made by Mr. Murray and Others, I have only to add that it is the King's Pleasure that you do, in the most public and solemn manner, declare His Majesty's Disapprobation and Disallowance of that purchase, and that you do exert every power & Authority which the Constitution has vested in you, to preserve inviolate the Engagements entered into with the Indians in the King's Name, and to prevent any Settlement whatever being made upon any Pretence beyond the Line settled at the Congress at Lockhaber in Oct: 1770.

I am further commanded by the King to acquaint your Lordship that it is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do not make any Grant or consent to any Possession being taken of Lands included within the Limit of the Tract proposed to be granted to Mr. Walpole and his Associates, nor exercise any other Jurisdiction than what shall be absolutely necessary to preserve the public Peace and prevent Violence and Bloodshed.

Your Lordship will find that Orders were given some time ago for the Transmission of Lists of all Grants of Land made and passed within the Colony of Virginia, but as I do not find that the Order has been regularly complied with, I am

to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's further
 commands that you do transmit to me by
 the first Opportunity an account of all Grants
 made and passed by you, specifying the date
 of each Grant, the name of the Grantee, the Num-
 ber of Acres granted, and where situated, and that
 you do make the like return every Six Months.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

[ms] Endorsed. Drott to the / Earl of Dunmore / 8th Sept: 1774 /
 (N^o 13.) / @ the Norfolk, Capt. Nuttle / bound to Virgi-
 -nia - 20th Sept: 1774. / .

Emt. 2

(N^o. 20.)Williamsburg 9th June 1774. [P. 201]

My Lord

I have received your Lordship's letter N^o. 2. respecting Warrants of Survey which have been granted in this Colony to Officers and Soldiers who served in the Provincial Troops in America last War, your Lordship doubt whether such Officers and Soldiers are included in the Proclamation, the impropriety of laying out any Lands on the tract Purchased for by Mr. Walpole and Associates, and trusting that I grant no Patents or suffer locations to be made upon such Claims. With regard to the Warrants of Survey I can only say that they were issued conformable to the opinion of the Assembly Council of this Colony, and as it appeared to me also, the strict sense of the Proclamation which, with respect to the Virginia Regiment particularly, could not possibly be supposed to exclude the Officers and Soldiers who served in them, as they were kept up and served throughout the whole war, did considerable service, and were reduced afterwards without any provision of half pay, and therefore, seem to me to be rather better entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation than the Officers and Soldiers of the regular Troops.

As to the claim of Mr. Walpole and his Associates, I apprehend it was impossible for me to pay

my attention, if any was due. to what I was entirely ignorant of but by common report, and that common report even has not instructed me of the extent and limits of this claim; but I can assure your Lordships that no Warrant of Survey has been granted, to lay upon Lands without the line which was directed by order of His Majesty, signified by Lord Hillsborough, to be run between this colony and the Hunting Grounds of the Cherokee, in consequence of a Petition of the House of Burgesses for a more extended Boundary, and which put the colony to a very considerable expense; therefore I conceive the said order of His Majesty would be a sufficient ^{justification} of my disregard of a claim founded on a Petition still depending; but, besides, the People of this colony, having put His Majesty's said order into execution at their own great expense, are universally of opinion in the first place, that His Majesty could not intend to trifle with them, in such a manner as to grant them, at their request, a more extended boundary, and immediately after, take that away, and a great deal of what they possessed before along with it, and in the next, that they consider the said order, as a Grant to them of the Lands included in it, and the expense they were at, as the purchase of them

whereby they become legally entitled to the same, and consequently that, whatever M. Walpole and his Associates may pretend to, no grant can now make their claim valid any where within the limits which has been so formally ascertained, and with such Authority given to this Colony.

I shall however observe your Lordships directions with respect to the Officers and Soldiers till I hear / further^[p. 100] from your Lordships on that head, and with respect to the Granting of Patents on the Claim of M. Walpole and Associates the Instructions which I have received relative to the new mode of Granting Lands, renders this precaution, except as it relates to the Grants of Officers and Soldiers, unnecessary, as I cannot see the least probability that any application will be made for Land on those terms.

I transmit to your Lordship the Account of His Majesty's Quarters for the year 1772. And the Account of the 2^d ^{1st} hoghead and Naval Returns to the 25th Day of April 1774.

I am

My Lord

your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble servant

Gunmore.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

[Page 7]

The Acct of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents &c Arising
within this Colony of Virginia for the Year 1772.

The Receiver General doth charge himself
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Balance of the last Acct.	£ 114 8 63. 12
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the year 1772	6 13 4
To the Acct of Compositions for Escheated Lands.	

Quitrents for the year 1772.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money			Sheriffs Allowances	Amount.		
		£	s	d		£	s	d
Amelia.	581901	£ 581	11		£ 38 3 9	£ 543	14	3
Augusta.								
Albemarle.								
Accomack.	80000	£ 80			8	72		
Amherst.	50000	£ 50			5	46		
Brunswick.								
Bedford.	90000	£ 90			9	81		
Buckingham.								
Botetourt.								
Caroline.	130000	£ 130			13	117		
Charles City.								
Cumberland.	40000	£ 40			4	36		
Chesterfield.								
Charlotte.								
Dinwiddie.	288964	£ 288	19	3	28 17 11	260	1	4
Elizabeth City.	32490	£ 32	9	10	3 4 11	29	4	11
Essex.								
Gloucester.	95000	£ 95			9 10	85	10	
Goochland.								
Hanover.								
Henrico.	133326	£ 133	6	6	13 6 8	119	19	10
Hallifax.								
James City.								
Isle of Wight.	152940	£ 152	18	10	15 5 10	137	13	

(110. 111.)

Whitehall 5th Oct: 1740

[P. 110]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord

Since my Letter to your Lordship of the 8th Sept: I have received your Lordship's Despatches N^o. 20 & 21. & having laid them before the King, I am commanded to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's Pleasure that the Assembly be not allowed to meet in consequence of the New Election untill His Majesty's further Pleasure be known, unless the imminent danger of an Indian War shall, in your Lordship's Judgement, make it absolutely necessary.

As your Lordship says that you was entirely ignorant of the Blame of M^r. Walpole and his Associates, otherwise than by common Report. I think fit to inclose to your Lordship a Copy of Lord Hillsborough's Letter to Lord Bo. ^[P. 111] Statour of 31st July 1740 the Receipt of which was acknowledged by M^r. President Nelson a few days after Lord Boletour's Death & appears by the Answer to it to have been laid before the Council.

That Board therefore could not be ignorant of what had passed here upon M^r. Walpole's Application, nor of the King's express Commands contained in Lord Hillsborough's Letter, that no Land what.

never should be granted beyond the Limits of the
Royal Proclamation of 1763. until the King's further
Pleasure was signified. & I have only to observe
that it must have been a very extraordinary
Neglect in them not to have informed your
Lordship of that Letter & those Orders.

I am &c

Dartmouth (

[1792] Endorsed. Drat. to / The Earl of Dunmore. / 5th October 1794. /
(Jr. 114.) / Entd.

(N. 22)

[1793]

My Lord

I wrote Your Lordship that I expected a War with the Indians, since that the Shawnees, Mingoes, and some of the Delawares have fallen on our Frontiers, killed, scalped, & most cruelly murdered a great many men, women, & children. I have ordered out a good many parties of our Militia, one of which fell upon one of their Towns called Mahatomahie on the Muskingum waters, where they took a few scalps, killed some, and made one Prisoner, destroyed their Town and totally erased their Plantations; but I find that has not yet called those home that were out on this side of the Mountain, for whilst I was at dinner yesterday I was informed by a person who had made his escape, that they were murdering a Family about fourteen miles from me, but I hope in three or four days to march with a body of men over the Allegany Mountains, and then down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and if I can possibly fall upon their lower Towns undiscovered, I think I shall be able to put an end to this most horrid cruel War, in which there is neither Honor, pleasure nor profit. [Inclosed I send your Lordship the Resolutions & instructions of the Delegates of the different Counties of this Colony:] & I think it but justice to His Majesty's Attorney General here, to send your

Lordship his Considerations . . . the Present state of Vir-
ginia, Published by him on this occasion. & I am My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most Ob^d

& very H^{ble} Ser^t

Dunmore

Frederick County

August 14th 1774

To the Earl of Dartmouth

^{7 1767}
Endorsed, Frederick County Virginia / 14th August 1774 / Earl
of Dunmore / N^o 22. / R^d 8th Octob^r / Ent^d

(N^o 15.)Whitehall 2^d Nov^r 1774. [1774]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord,

On the 8th of last Month I received your Lordship's letter N^o 22 dated from Frederick County the 14th of August, and have laid it before the King.

The Accounts^{8*} which your Lordship had received of the Hostilities committed by the Indians are very alarming, but I trust that the very active and spirited Measures you adopted in sending out a great many Parties of the Militia, and the success which some of those Parties had in destroying one of their Towns and Plantations, will have the effect to stop their farther Ravages.

His Majesty however approves the resolution your Lordship had taken of marching a body of Men over the Allegany Mountains into the heart of their Country, as the most likely means of restoring Peace, unless what has happened shall appear to have been only part of a more general Plan in which all the Indians in the interior Country are engaged, and which, by the accounts lately received both from M^r Johnson and M^r Stuart, seem to have been in agitation for some time past.

I am &c.

Dartmouth

[1771]

The Accot of his Majesty's Revenue of 24 p Hogthead &c
Arising within this Colony of Virginia from the
25th of April 1770 to the 25th of October followg.

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Balance of the last Accot.	£1767	-	-
The Accot of the Upper District of James River.	1869	2	1
The Accot of the Lower District of James River.	626	7	7
The Accot of the District of York River.	859	11	9
The Accot of the District of Rappahannock River.	972	1	9
The Accot of the District of South Potomack.	743	15	3
The Accot of the Port of Accomack.		-	-
The Accot of Sundry Rights of Land Sold.	150	19	11
The Accot of Fines and Forfeitures.	46	9	9
	£4035	8	9

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself
By the payment of the following sums

By a Warrant for half a years salary to the Governor.	£1000	-	-
By a Warrant for Ditts to the Gentlemen of the Council.	600	-	-
By a Warrant to the Judges and other Officers of a Court of Oyer and Terminer.	100	-	-
By a Warrant to the Honble and Reverend Robert Holmondeley Auditor of the Plantations for half a years salary.	50	-	-
By a Warrant to James Abercrombie Esq: Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditts.	100	-	-

By a Warrant to John Randolph Esq: his Majesty's Attorney General for Dittos.	135		
By a Warrant to John Blair Esq: Clerk of his Majesty's Council for Dittos.	75		
By a Warrant to the Adjutants for half a years salary	160		
By a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Dittos.	6		
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Dittos.	12	10	
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court	8		
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House.	637	8	7
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges.	451	7	8
By Allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^{ct} on £4240. 1. 11 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London.	21	4	
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{ct} on £5260. 8. 6	263	8	6
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	263	8	5
So that the Sum Disbursed amounts to:	£3993	7	1
And there will remain due to balance this Acct	3152	1	8
Rd Corbin DRC	£7035	8	9

I have Examined the within acct of his Majesty's Revenue^[p 81]
 commencing the 25th of April 1773 and Ending the 25th of October
 following and have compared every Article with its proper
 Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq^r Receiver General
 and find the same truly stated, and that there is
 due to his Majesty's Revenue for Balance thereof three
 thousand one hundred fifty two Pounds one Shilling
 and eight Pence Sterling.

John Blair, Dep. Aud^r

November..6th... 1773.

The within acct. compared and Examined by John Blair
 Esq^r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
 sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq^r Receiver General.

Dummore

Endorsed. Tobacco Revenue in Virginia. / In Earl of^[p 82]
 Dummore's / (N^o 13.) of 20th March, 1774. / 2.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
King William				
King & Queen	13 0 0 0	£ 130 - -	13 - -	117 - -
Louisa	15 8 2 8 4	£ 158 5 8	15 16 6	142 9 2
Sumnerburgh	9 0 0 0	£ 90 - -	9 - -	81 - -
Middlesex	30 0 0 0	£ 30 - -	3 - -	27 - -
Mecklenburgh				
Mansemond	9 0 0 0	£ 90 - -	9 - -	81 - -
Norfolk	13 0 3 7 5	£ 130 7 6	13 - 9	125 6 9
Northampton	10 2 6 0 8	£ 102 12 2	10 5 2	92 7 -
New Kent	9 5 0 0 0	£ 95 - -	9 10 -	85 10 -
Orange				
Prince George	14 9 2 5 0	£ 149 5 -	14 18 6	134 6 6
Princess Anne	13 2 9 8 1	£ 132 19 8	13 5 11	119 13 9
Prince Edward				
Pittsylvania	50 0 0 0	£ 50 - -	5 - -	45 - -
Spotsylvania	235 0 7 5	£ 235 1 6	23 10 2	211 11 4
Surry	130 0 0 0	£ 130 - -	13 - -	117 - -
Southampton	150 0 0 0	£ 150 - -	15 - -	135 - -
Sussex				
Warwick				
York				
				2851-7-10..
				£177214 13-2

[part]

Brought Over. £ 1772 13 2

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the year 1772.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount.
Caroline 17 62	9440	£ 98 10	£ . . . 18 10	£ 8 10 .
Essex 17 66	21720	£ 21 14 5	2 3 5	19 11 .
King & Queen . . 17 67	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Ditto 17 68	169375	£ 169 7 6	16 18 9	152 8 9
Ditto 17 69	100000	£ 100 . .	10 . .	90 . .
Ditto 17 71	140000	£ 140 . .	14 . .	126 . .
Louisa 17 67	57208	£ 57 4 2	5 14 5	51 9 9
Ditto 17 69	137658	£ 137 13 2	13 15 4	123 17 10
Ditto 17 70	60000	£ 60 . .	6 . .	54 . .
Southampton . . 17 68	78246	£ 78 4 11	7 16 6	70 8 5
Ditto 17 71	160541	£ 160 10 10	16 1 1	144 9 9
Charles City . . 17 69	99120	£ 99 2 5	9 18 3	89 4 2
Ditto 17 71	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Orange 17 69	170000	£ 170 . .	17 . .	153 . .
Ditto 17 70	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Amelia 17 71	179648	£ 179 13 .	17 19 3	161 13 9
Augusta 17 71	200000	£ 200 . .	20 . .	180 . .
Permeunet 17 71	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Bedford 17 71	120000	£ 120 . .	12 . .	108 . .
Essex Court 17 71	180000	£ 180 . .	18 . .	162 . .
Lumberland . . . 17 71	20000	£ 20 . .	2 . .	18 . .

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Shropshire 1771	270216	£ 270 44	27 5	243 8 11
Shortholme 1771	60000	£ 60 . .	6 . .	54 . .
Essex 1771	40000	£ 40 . .	4 . .	36 . .
Derby 1771	61958	£ 61 19 2	6 3 11	55 15 3
Wiltshire 1771	40000	£ 40 . .	4 . .	36 . .
Middlesex 1771	78037	£ 78 . 9	7 16 1	70 4 8
James City 1771	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Hammond 1771	150000	£ 150 . .	15 . .	135 . .
Princess Anne 1771	2029	£ 2 . 7	. . 4 . .	1 16 7
Prince Edward 1771	90000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Pittsylvania 1771	50000	£ 50 . .	5 . .	45 . .
Spotsylvania 1771	228961	£ 228 19 3	22 17 11	206 1 4
Caroline 1771	43320	£ 43 6 5	4 6 8	38 19 9
Hanover 1771	60000	£ 60 . .	6 . .	54 . .
Northampton 1771	2608	£ 2 12 2	5 2	2 7 .
Downside 1766	174331	£ 174 6 8	17 8 8	156 18 . 9339 19 11
Received of sundry Persons in several Counties				50 19 8
				£ 21106 12 9

[P. 100]

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself		
By paid to the Honble and Reverend Robert Bholmondeley On his Majesty's Warrant one years Allowance ending the 25 th of October 1773.	£150	..
By paid to James Abercrombie Esq: on his Majesty's Warrant one years Allowance ending the 21 st September 1773.	200	..
By paid to Mr. Commissary Samm on his Majesty's Warrant one years Salary ending the 25 th of October 1773.	100	..
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for one years Salary ending the 25 th of October 1773.	70	..
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 20 th day of January 1773 for paying to John Robinson Esq: or to his Assigns.	4000	..
By his Majesty's Warrant of the same date for paying to Cogord Hambury Esq: or to his Assigns.	240	..
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 23 rd day of May 1773 for paying to Jm Robinson Esq: or to his Assigns. .	4045	..
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St James's the 14 th day of June 1773 for paying to Cogord Hambury Esq: or to his Assigns	246	..
By Allowance of £ p ^{er} lb for Negotiating the Bills of Exchange in London.	31	4 3
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{er} lb on £6243. - 9.	312	3 ..
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	312	3 ..
So that the Sum Disbursed amounts to	£9756	10 3
And there will remain due to Balance this Acct:	1130	2 6
R. Corbin S. R. G.	£21106	12 9

I have Examined the within Accot. of his Majesty's Revenue of Lintrents for the Year 1772 and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq: Receiver General and find the same truly Stated and that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for balance thereof Eleven Thousand three hundred and fifty Pounds two Shillings & six pence Sterling.

John Blair Dep. Aud:

April the 16th 1774.

The within Accot. compared and Examined by John Blair Esq: Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq: Receiver General.

Dummore

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dummore's / (No 20) of 9th June 1774 / (1.)

The Acc^t of his Majesty's Revenue of 2^d per Hogshead &c^t
 arising within this colony of Virginia from the 25th October
 1773 to the 25th April 1774.

The Receiver General doth charge himself with the receipt of the said Revenue as follows		
To Balance of the last Acc ^t	£ 3152	1 8
The Acc ^t of the Upper District of James River	1145	2 ..
The Acc ^t of the Lower District of James River	516	16 3
The Acc ^t of the District of York River	87	11 ..
The Acc ^t of the District of Rappahannock River	549	1 ..
The Acc ^t of the District of South Potomack	426	17 10
The Acc ^t of the Port of Accomack		
The Acc ^t of sundry Rights of Land sold	268	15 6
The Acc ^t of Fines and Forfeitures		
	£ 6146	5 3.

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following sums		
By a Warrant for half a years salary to the Governor	£ 1000	- ..
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	600	.. ..
By a Warrant to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term	100	.. ..
By a Warrant to the Honble & Reverend Robert Holman -deputy Auditor of the Plantations for half a years salary	50	.. ..
By a Warrant to James Abernethie Esq ^r Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	100	.. ..

By a Warrant to J ^r Randolph Esq. his Majesty's Attorney Gen ^l eral for Ditto	195	-	-
By a Warrant to J ^r Blair Esq. Clerk of his Majesty's Council for Ditto	75	-	-
By a Warrant to the Adjutants for half a years salary	160	-	-
By a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Ditto	6	-	-
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	12	10	-
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one General Court	8	-	-
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governor's House	467	1	6
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	1809	19	4
By Allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ pcent on £1657. 12. 9 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	8	5	9
By Allowance to the Auditor at $\frac{5}{100}$ pcent on £2994. 3. 7	149	14	2
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum	149	14	2
So that the sum Disbursed amounts to	£4831	4	11
And there will remain due to balance this Acct.	1315	-	4
R ^d Corbin D R S	£6146	5	3

I have Examined the within Acct^t of his Majesty's Revenue ^[p. 251]
 Commencing the 25th of October 1773 and Ending the 25th
 of April 1774 and have compared every Article with its
 proper Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq^r: Receiver
 General and find the same truly stated, And that
 there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for balance there
 of one thousand three hundred fifteen Pounds and four
 pence Sterling.

John Blair, Dep. Aud^t

May 6th 1774.

The within Acct^t compared and Examined by John Blair
 Esq^r: Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
 sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq^r: Receiver General.

Dunmore

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / (N^o 20) of 9th ^[p. 252]
 June 1774. / (2) / d^r

(No. 14.)

Whitehall 7th Janry 1775. ^[197]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord,

By the New York Mail, which arrived yesterday, I had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter dated at Fort Pitt the 16th of Sept.

I sincerely wish that the Efforts your Lordship is preparing to make, for restoring Peace & security to the Frontier Settlements, may have the desired Effect; but it would have been a very fortunate Circumstance, if, before you had adopted any Plan of general Hostility against the Indians, you had communicated your Intention to His Majesty's Superintendant for the Northern District, and had consulted him upon it; for I find, by Letters I have received from that Officer, that ^[198] tho' the Six Nations disapprove the Conduct of the Shawanoe, yet they wished that the Chastisement of them might be left to themselves: and that there is a great probability, that any Efforts made by the People of Virginia, that may carry with them an Appearance ^{of intention} to extirpate those Indians, will have the Effect to unite the whole Body of Indians in one Confederacy against them.

I am &c.

Dartmouth.

(N^o 22.)

Williamsburg 24th December 1772^[13] R. L. of my

My Lord

I have received your Lordship's dispatches Numbers 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, but having been, for some Months past, in the back parts of the Colony, on Business of a Publick and important nature, of which I shall inform your Lordship, I had not till now an opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of them, but the Numbers 12 and 13, particularly the last, so wholly engrosses my thoughts that I am under a Necessity of Answering that letter, before I can proceed to any other consideration.

The perusal of N^o 13 has filled me with concern, but not with less astonishment. I have gone over my own letter, N^o 16, to which your Lordship alludes, and can only conclude that some other reasons, than any which arise from the complexion of my own representation of the affair in question, / induced your Lordship, and the other ^{[P¹⁰]₂} of His Majesty's servants, to set the matter before the King in so criminal a light, that nothing but His Majesty's tenderness and lenity have saved me from the whole effect of the Royal displeasure, and that, by far, the greatest part of it should actually be inflicted upon me.

However sensible I am of the kindness of your Lordship's intention, in the caution which you are pleased to give me for my future conduct, I must be so free as to declare, that I do not perceive the Misconduct

which has made your Lordship think such a
caution Necessary; neither do I discover the Justice of
the heavy rebuke, which your Lordship communicates
to me; and that I cannot avail myself of the plea
of inadvertency, which your Lordship has been pleased
to put in my way, but that I must depend on
the integrity of my actions, and the uprightness of
my intentions for my justification, which if I am not
[p. 15]
so fortunate as to make His Majesty and your Lordship
as fully sensible of, as I am myself conscious of, the fear
of losing the pecuniary advantages, which I derive from
His Majesty's favour, will not induce me to use any other
means, to ward off the reserved punishment with which
I am threatened.

The Policy of Government, respecting the back Coun-
try, and the Measures pursued in consequence of it,
which your Lordship has been at the pains of explain-
ing to me, I cannot, as you rightly observe, be igno-
rant of; and I might suppose your Lordship informed
that I was not ignorant of them, for I transmitted, from
New York, the 12th of April 1770 a letter to Lord North,
accompanied by a state of all the Arguments, made
use of by the People best acquainted with the back
countries of America, against extending any settlements
to the Westward; among which the Necessity of adhering
to the Policy mentioned by your Lordship is strongly

urged; which Policy seemed, to every body in this Country, not at all to have been considered, when the ^[p 16] Grant to Wallpole and others was intended: and I was then, as I am still, of opinion that it were best not to extend any Settlements beyond the limits of the Colonies as they stood then.

When I was removed to this Government I found the boundary line, mentioned by your Lordship to have been stipulated in the Treaty concluded at Locke-her the 13th of October 1770, putting into execution; the finishing hand was given to that service after I came here, and I transmitted an Account of it, with a Map of the line, the 20th of March 1772: and My Lord I have invariably taken every step which depended on me, to prevent any infringement of it by the people of this Colony; nor, with regard to Grants, has any infringement of it been made, or Settlement either that the power of this Government could prevent.

But My Lord I have learnt from experience that the established Authority of any Government in America, and the Policy of Government at home, ^[p 17] are both insufficient to restrain the Americans; and that they do and will remove as their avidity and restlessness incite them. They acquire no attachment to Place: But wandering about seems engrafted in their Nature; and it is a Weakness incident to it, that they

should for ever imagine the lands further off, are still better than those upon which they are already settled. But do be more particular.

I have had, My Lord, frequent opportunities to reflect upon the emigrating spirit of the Americans, since my Arrival to this Government. There are considerable bodies of Inhabitants, settled at greater and less distances from the regular frontiers of, I believe, all the colonies. In this colony, Proclamations have been published from time to time to restrain them: But impressed from their earliest infancy with sentiments and habits, very different from those acquired by persons of a similar condition in England; they do not conceive that Government has any right to forbid their taking possession of a Vast tract of country, either uninhabited, or which serves only as
6. ^[15] a shelter to a few scattered Tribes of Indians. Nor can they be easily brought to entertain any belief of the permanent obligation of Treaties made with those People, whom they consider, as but little removed from the brute creation. These notions, My Lord, I beg it may be understood, I by no means pretend to justify. I only think it my duty to state matters as they really are; And this being a true account of them, three considerations offer themselves for His Majesty's Approbation. The first is, to suffer

these Emigrants to hold their Lands of, and incorporate with the Indians; the dreadful consequence of which may be easily foreseen, and which I leave to your Lordships judgment. The second, is to permit them to form a set of Democratical Governments of their own, upon the backs of the old colonies; a scheme which, for obvious reasons, I apprehend cannot be allowed to be carried into execution. The last is, that which I proposed to your Lordship, to receive persons in their circumstances, under the protection of some of His Majesty's Governments already established: and, in giving this advice, I had no thought of bringing a Dishonour upon the Crown. On the contrary, the measure appeared to me as the wisest, and safest that could be entered into under the circumstances above mentioned.

Now if the different Governments from whence these People remove, and near to which they settle, have no power (as I am sure is the case in this Government) to prevent these irregular seizing of Lands, and extending of settlements, though not very far from some parts of those Governments where their jurisdiction, by right, extend; with what justice could the purchase and settlement, made by Murray and others, be expected to be prevented, or the progress of it stopped, by any Authority of the Government of

Virginia, at the distance of many hundred miles, and separated by an immense tract of an unpeopled country from the lands so purchased and settled.

- 8 ^[p. 20] As to encouragement given to that attempt; My Lord I aver that the Purchase of Murray and others, received no degree of countenance or encouragement from me. That attempt was made, and the possessions taken long before I became acquainted with any circumstance of either, and, as I have already intimated, the constitution vests me with no manner of power to prevent or defeat either. All that could be done by me, was, upon the knowledge of a fact of a similar Nature coming to me, exerted, as appears by the extract of a letter to Mr. Stuart, agent for Indian affairs in the Southern department dated April 5th 1774, which I insert here; that your Lordship may have an instance of my attention to the Policy and orders of Government. "I have received accounts from the back parts of this Colony, that a set of People, notwithstanding the King's Proclamation and regulations of this Government, are endeavouring to make a purchase from the Indians, of a considerable tract of Land to the south and west of our last established boundary, which I think you would do well to prevent, by giving directions to Mr. Cameron to repre-
- 9 ^[p. 21]

C05 1353

13

"sent the impropriety of it to the Indians, and to use every means in his power to deter them from entering into any bargain with our people in such an irregular manner." I transmit a copy of the letter from which this extract is made, (no. 1.) for the purpose above mentioned, and for an other which I shall have occasion soon to treat upon. The affair in question never came to my knowledge till the Petition came to my hands, which is not to confirm or ratify the purchase, but to admit the Petitioners with their possessions into a participation of this Government.

With respect to that matter, I took upon me to give an opinion to your Lordship, which was favourable to the request of the Petitioners, but this opinion was given only to your Lordship, was submitted to the better judgement of your Lordship; and therefore could have no effect but such as your Lordship chose to give it. And as it is my Duty to make your Lordship acquainted with all the occurrences of my Government, ^[see] 10 as likewise I conceived it / an essential part of that duty, to propose all such remedies, as, according to my best understanding, tend to destroy any evil effects, which those occurrences threaten; and my rule has been to adopt not so much those as would be best, as those that, I think, would be effectual; nor, because it may be contrary to an established and long pursued

Every. did I think it less my duty, on that account, to pro-
-pose any matter, which I should, in my own mind, be
persuaded was calculated to turn events that could not be
commanded, to the best possible advantage of His Majesty's
Government: And My Lord I must here take the liberty to
say, that however erroneous or even absurd, my opinion
and propositions may appear, they could not be in any
view criminal; and therefore I could not merit the censure
to the degree, and in the stile, in which it has been
passed upon me.

[p. 21]
11. But I conjecture that I have not escaped the
general lot of / mankind, and that some malicious in-
-sinnuations have been spread, and received, by your
Lordship and other of His Majesty's servants, to my prejudice
and as the matter relates to Land, probably an opinion
may be entertained of my having been governed in
this, and other proceedings of that Nature, by views of
interest to myself; The two last paragraphs of your
Lordship's letter particularly, give me reason to sup-
-pose this to be the case, which now I can only
answer by hoping I shall have the justice done me,
to admit my own assertions on this point. But if I am
so unfortunate as not to find so much credit with you,
I shall not scruple to enter into any kind of proof
which may be required of me, that I have not, in
any manner whatsoever, made a Grant of Land to

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myself, to any person of my family, or even to any friend or connection; or made a grant to any other person for my or their benefit; or been concerned in any scheme for obtaining of Land any how since I came to this Government. The Governor of this colony receives for all Patents for land that issues, if it be for less than 100 Acres, Nothing; but for a Patent including any Number of Acres above 100, one Pistole, and no more. No Patents have issued, since I came to this Government, except, from time to time, as people have discovered slips and pieces of land left out of, and between, former and the old survey, in the settled parts of the country, and the profits upon these according to the rate above mentioned has been between two and three hundred Pounds this currency a year; and some Patents to persons who had served in the Provincial Troops (which the Council and myself thought they were entitled to by His Majesty's Proclamation) and these I granted without any fee, reward, or consideration whatsoever.

When I was Governor of New York I made a purchase of the Grants of fifty real Grantees, in a Patent of fifty thousand Acres of Land, subject to the same quit-rents and conditions, as Land were granted upon by order of Government; and this was a transaction attended with no connivance or undue practice of Office; but a fair open and strictly legal acquisition.

- the practice of every Governor I dare say, and was allowed, I know, to every one of His Majesty's subjects without distinction; and by no favour, but for the advantage and benefit, of the Crown; the future prospect of advantage from these Grants being (as I know now) no ways adequate to the first and continual expence to the Patentee.

Since I came to this Government, indeed, I asked the King for a Grant of Land, free of quitrents, the fate of which your Lordship is acquainted with; as you are also now, with all the benefits, profits and advantages, which have arisen to me, in this Government, from Granting, and with all the views I have entertained, any where, of acquiring, any of
[p. 26]
14. the vacant Lands of the Crown since I came to America.

The two last Paragraphes of your Lordship's letter give me no less uneasiness than the preceding part, as they shew my letters have had but little weight, and that very unjust suspicions have been entertained of me; for otherwise I think your Lordship would recollect, that I had in a letter Numbered 20, acquainted your Lordship that I was ignorant, and I do assure your Lordship I am still, what are the boundaries of Walpoles Grant, that the People of this Colony conceive that Grant, where ever it be, ought not to alter the Boundary of this Colony, which was

Granted by His Majesty's order, and run at the expence of the Country; and I must therefore refer your Lordship to that letter, as an Answer to this particular part of your Lordship's.

With respect to a list of all Grants of Land in Virginia, which your Lordship requires; I herewith transmit the same, (N^o. 2.) Since my Entrance upon this Government. Your Lordship will find included in this list (and marked therein) 200,000 Acres of Land, granted to the Officers and Soldiers of the first Virginia Regiment, under a Proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie, and which had been surveyed and layed out, but not proportioned or the Patents signed, before, and was among the first business transacted by me in Council, after my arrival, as appears by the Minutes of that board, (likewise transmitted, Marked N^o. 3.) The Patents which have been Granted to other Officers and Soldiers, and marked accordingly in the list, under the King's Proclamation as before mentioned, are only few and amount to only 13616 Acres. The rest of the Patents in the said list, then, are only for those slips and parcels of Land already mentioned, not one of which, I am sure, infringe any restriction of Government; and had been so inconsiderable, that I found, I suppose for that reason, that no account of them had been transmitted of late by

my Predecessors; And I am inclined to believe that nothing contained now in this list, if some false and injurious representations had not been made to your Lordship about me, could have become the object of His Majesty's serious attention, and that of your Lordship, as by these strict and repeated orders appear, and is not, I suppose, what the order contained in your Lordship's last Paragraph had chiefly in view.

My Lord I profess to have the highest sense of the favours conferred upon me by His Majesty, and in like manner with your Lordship, to place the Duty which I owe him above all other considerations, and therefore am incapable of intentionally encouraging any attempt against the Dignity and Honour of the Crown. But if His Majesty thinks otherwise, or has any other person in view, whose zeal and fidelity, he has a better opinion of, than he has of mine, and he thinks would serve him to better effect than I can; I shall only be sorry that I have been continued in my Government any time after such an Idea has been entertained of me; and I have no desire to remain longer in it than His Majesty approves of my conduct.

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17.

/The opinion I have of your Lordship persuades me, you did not expect I should be less sensible of the censure thrown on me, or less anxious to ju-

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justify myself: therefore I imagine no apology is necessary for having detained your Lordships attention so long on a Matter of which I was myself the subject, but in which my honour and happiness is so deeply interested.

(space)

I come now to your Lordships letter n^o 12. A circumstantial account of the Transactions, which occasioned such distress and alarm in the Back Settlements, and which, to remove the concern your Lordship may be under on that head, I think proper to anticipate, by acquainting your Lordship that I have been able to put an entire stop to, will be a full and explicit answer to all the particulars contained in your Lordships letter: And, I trust, will satisfy you, that the facts there asserted, are so confounded and misrepresented, as to manifest only the malicious intentions against me, or the Officiousness and disingenuity of the persons employed in the Channels, through which your Lordship has received the several intelligences.

[25]

18.

The last quarrel with the Indians, so far as the Virginians were concerned in it, took its rise from, or rather never subsided after, the expedition of M^r. Bouquet. In the Treaty concluded on that occasion, it was stipulated that all the White prisoners, which the Indians had carried off, should be restored; among which were a great many young

Virginia Women and Men, and Negroes, and the Indians, notwithstanding the Treaty, have detained them, till on this late occasion they were compelled to give them up. This has been ever since a source of uneasiness in this country, and it has been aggravated by the continual depredations of the Indians and some shocking Murders committed by them on the people of the Frontiers. The very year after this Treaty a Man was killed on the Frontiers by the Indians; The year after that, eight men were killed upon Cumberland River; soon after, one Martin, a trader from this Government, was killed with two other men. In the year 1771 a Party of Indians ¹⁹ fell upon a Hunting Party of Virginians and carried off Nineteen horses, as many hundred Deer skins, their Arms and cloaths; and the same year the Indians killed one Thomas Man, and wounded his brother. The next year they killed one Adam Stroud his Wife and seven children. The last year they killed one Richards; and the 15th of October of the same year they killed one Russel, a very promising young man, the son of a Gentleman of some distinction in one of the back counties, together with four men who were in company with him, and two Negroes attending him. The Father of the young Man, who was out at the same time, came up to

the ground, and was the first that discovered the dismal spectacle of the dead body of his son, mangled in a horrid manner, and the others in much the same condition.

In hopes of preventing the effects, which were naturally to be dreaded from these repeated violence of the Indians; and being furnished with depositions, which fixed this last act upon certain Indians, I wrote to Mr. Stuart the Indian Agent (as appears by the copy of a letter marked with No. 1. to which I referred your Lordship upon an other occasion) to desire, that he would use his endeavours to persuade the Indians to give up the offenders: But ^[p. 11] the Indians shifted the accusation from one tribe to an other; that, in short, the application had no effect. 20.

At the same time it was known, that messages were interchangeably sending between all the Tribes along the Ohio, the Western, and Southern Indians; and many indications appeared of some fatal design, which the people in the back country could not but apprehend was meditated against them. And they were confirmed in their fears by the attacks, similar to, and much at the same time as, those experienced here, which were made by some of the Southern Indians on the white People in their Neighbourhood.

These facts and apprehensions occasioned so great an alarm, that the timorous, and those

that had families, began to leave their habitations, by which they exposed themselves to want and Misery. I took notice, in my letter of the 2^d of April to your Lordships, of the fears we were then in with regard to this matter.

But these new injuries stirred up the old inveteracy of those who are called the back-
 21. ^[11] Woods-men, who are / hunters like the Indians and equally ungovernable; these People took fire all along the Frontiers quite to Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and formed Parties, avowedly against the Indians, which the efforts of Magistrates and Government could not in the least restrain.

It happened that, soon after the Murder of Young Russel and his party, a Man, who had been of that party, and the only one who had escaped, was at a horse race at a Place upon the Frontiers, and that two Indian Men and one Woman should come there also. The man immediately fell upon the Indians and murdered one of them, notwithstanding the interposition of all the other People: all they could do was to save the other Indian and the Woman. The Magistrates endeavoured all they could to have the Murderer apprehended, and offered a reward of £50. as I did also by Proclamation of £50. but both have been fruitless.

This however was the first Indian blood

drawn by our People since the Treaty of Mt. Bouquet.
Nor was this followed by any other act of hostility^[p. 10]
till /about the 27th of last March, that five Indian^{22.}
banners, containing fourteen Indians, going down the
Ohio, were followed by one Michael Gressop, a Maryland
Trader, with a party of fifteen Men, and a skirmish
ensued in which one Indian and one of Gressop's
people were killed; but sixteen kegs of rum, some
saddles and bridles were taken from the Indians.
About the 26th of April following, two Indians, who
were with a White man in a canoe on the
river, were fired upon from the shore and killed.
This likewise is attributed to Gressop.

Soon after this, an affair of more importance
happened, and which indeed is marked with an
extraordinary degree of cruelty and Inhumanity. —
A party of Indians, with their Women, happening
to encamp on the side of the Ohio opposite to
the house of one Baker, who, together with a Man
of the name of Gratehouse, called to, and invited
the Indians to come over and drink with them;
two men and as many Women came accordingly,
and were, at first, well received, but Baker and
Gratehouse, who by this time /had collected other^[p. 11]
People, contrived to intoxicate the Indians, and they²³
then murdered them. Soon after two more came over

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from the Indian Party in search of their companions, and these met with the same fate. The remainder of the Indian Party growing uneasy at not seeing their friends return, five of them got into a canoe; to go over to the house, but they were soon fired upon by Baker and Gratehouse, and two of the Indians killed and the other three wounded.

If it had been possible, My Lord, to convey intelligence of this atrocious action to me instantaneously, it would have been impossible for me to take any effectual step, in the disposition which the People of the Back Country were then, to bring these Offenders to Justice; But I do assure your Lordship that the pacification, which I have since effected, has not made me relax, in the smallest degree, my diligence, in finding ways to come at them, and in bringing them to the Punishment due to such enormity: and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your
24. Lordship that I have hopes my endeavours for this purpose will not prove unsuccessful.

The Indians, however, had recently repeated their blows, and given too much cause for these People, not much less savage than themselves, to justify their sanguinary deeds. They had in the beginning of February killed six men and two Negroes, and, towards the end of the same Month, a Trading

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Canoe was attacked, the Men Murdered and the Goods carried to the Shawnee Towns.

While these matters passed, the alarm of the Country necessarily increased very much; and I received expressions daily, from the principal People of the Counties exposed, entreating my assistance to put them in a state of defence, and to provide means to bring the Indians to terms, which, all our accounts informed us, they were resolved not to listen to; and therefore it was thought the shortest and most effectual way to accomplish this purpose, was to raise a body of men and send them directly to the Shawnee Country. When the Assembly met in May, I applied to them^[copy] 25. by a message (of which I transmit a copy (N^o 4)) to provide for this Matter. They did not adopt the Plan proposed, but I was referred, as appears by their address on this occasion, which I transmit (N^o 5) to an Act in force, against Invasions, and Insurrections, which empowers the Governor to employ the Militia upon those emergencies. Accordingly I ordered the Militia of the Frontier Counties to be embodied; and the respective Commanding Officers of them to take such steps as their prudence would direct, and the act of Assembly allow, them in the present exigency. And I recommended to them to erect Forts in the properest places, as they should judge, for the Neighbouring Peo.

ple to retire to, and defend themselves, in case the Indians penetrated into the country. I transmit a copy of the circular orders which I sent on this occasion (N^o 6).

I formerly gave your Lordship, an Account, in my letter N^o 12, that one of the reasons which occasioned the People settled about Pittsburg, to apply to the protection of this Government, was that they might have some lawfull Militia establishment, to
[RW]
26. defend them in case of an attack from the Indians; and that in consequence of this application I had, with the advice of Council, regularly appointed a Militia and Officers to command it, which became part of the Militia of the County of Augusta.

This part of the country, by its vicinity to some of, and intercourse with all, the Tribes of the Ohio Indians, was particularly affected by these disturbances. Vast numbers of the settlers fled. And therefore when the other Militia of the Counties were ordered to assemble, orders were sent to Captain Donnelly, who was the Principal Officer of Militia in this district, to the same effect; and a Fort at this place was judged particularly requisite, as there is a settlement of Indians separated from it only by the River: And this Fort, which they call Fort Drummore, had the effect, upon this occasion, of keeping the Neighbouring Indians in awe, for which one had been maintained

there so long at the Kings expense; and was the means, together with the great pains taken, and prudence observed by M^r. Conolly in conferring with these Indians, by which they were kept in our in^{ter}est, and prevailed upon to carry Messages to, and ^{bring intelligence of, the Shawanese and other Tribes by whose incursions the country had so greatly suffered. Several accidents happened, indeed, at this place. One of these friendly Indians whom M^r. Conolly had taken with him to reconnoiter the country, upon a report of a Party of Shawanese approaching, was fired upon, in his return home after he had left M^r. Conolly, by one of the Militia Men; but this man was immediately confined, and a Message was sent to the Indian Village to assure them he should be furnished. The Traders, who happened to be in the Indian Towns at the time of these transactions, and for some time confined there, were released and sent with an escort to Pittsburg; and this escort, in their return home, were fired upon by a Number of White men, and one of them wounded, as it was reported, though it was never known what persons or whose party committed this breach of faith, or, for certain, that it ever was committed. Some time after a Party of the Delaware Neighbouring Indians came to Pittsburg to trade, and were fired}

28 ^[p. 10] upon, by which two of them / were killed; but the Perpetrators of this perfidious act were never discovered, though a reward of £50 was offered by the Commanding Officer at the desire of the Inhabitants, as was also a reward of £100. by me upon my arrival there, which happened to be immediately after, and in time to confide with the Indians and make them sensible, that no pains should be neglected to find out, and bring to exemplary punishment the guilty persons, which intirely appeased them: And I can assure your Lordship that, upon the strictest enquiry which I could make, no one of these facts were attributed either to the design or even negligence of Mr. Bonolly (indeed he was above a hundred Miles from the place when the last was committed) on the contrary, the People of the Country firmly believe, that these two Delaware Indians had been killed treacherously by some of the Pennsylvanians, in order to destroy the good understanding, which subsisted between the Virginians and those Indians: but which however, this Affair, by the care which was observed, did not effect.

29 ^[p. 11] In the mean time the ravage / of the Indians, where ever they could carry it, was dreadfully - one Shawanese returned to his Town with the scalps of forty men, Women and Children whom he

had killed. On the other hand a Party went out, with my permission, and destroyed one of the Shawanese Towns, and meeting a small Party of Indians, they killed six or seven of them, but this produced no change in the designs of these People.

The real concern, principally, which the continuation of these Miseries gave me, and, partly, the accounts sent by the Officers of the Militia, of the turbulent and ungovernable spirit of their Men, whom they could by no means bring to any order or discipline or even to submit to command, determined me to go up into that part of the Country, and to exert my own immediate endeavours on, this important occasion. Accordingly, as soon as the business of the Oyer and Terminer Court in June permitted me, I set out for Pittsburg where I arrived as has been already related. No time was lost in assembling The Delaware, Six Nations, and all the other Tribes that could be got at, or diligence neglected in conferring with them on the ^[p. 2] 30 subject of the desolating consequences of such enterprises as were carrying on between the Shawanese and their abettors, and our people, (I transmit to your Lordship an Account of the conferences held on this occasion in a printed copy (N. 7)) I found all those Nations not only disposed to peace, but

attached to our house, and they promised me, as your Lordship will perceive, that they would go down to the Shawanese (who with one or two less considerable Tribes only were concerned in the depredations that had been committed) and, if I would appoint a time and place, bring them to speak to me, and use their influence to incline them to Peace. [I determined therefore to go down the Ohio; but I thought it prudent to take a Force, which might effect our purpose if our negotiation failed: And I collected from the Militia of the Neighbouring Counties about twelve hundred Men, to take with me, sending orders to a Colonel Lewis to March with as many more, of the Militia of the Southern Counties, across the country

31. ^(p. 11) to join me at the Mouth of the little Kanaway, the Place I appointed to meet the Indians at.

I passed down the River with this body of Men, and arrived at the appointed place at the stated time. The day after some of our friends the Delawars arrived according to their promise; but they brought us the disagreeable information, that the Shawanese would listen to no terms, and were resolved to prosecute their designs against the People of Virginia.

The Delawars, notwithstanding, remained steady in their attachment; and their Chief, Named Captain White Eyes, offered me the assistance of himself and

whole tribe; but apprehending evil effects from the jealousy of, and natural dislike in our People to, all Indians, I accepted only of him and two or three: And I received great service from the faithfulness, the firmness and remarkable good understanding of White Eyes.

Colonel Lewis not joining me, and being unwilling to increase the expence of the Country by delay, and, from the accounts we had of the Yumbers of ^{the} 32. the Indians, judging the Force I had with me sufficient to defeat them and destroy their Towns, in case they should refuse the offers of Peace; and after sending orders to Colonel Lewis to follow me to a Place I appointed near the Indian Settlements, I crossed the Ohio and proceeded to the Shawanese Towns; in which march, one of our detached Parties encountered an other of Indians lying in Ambush, of whom they killed six or eight and took sixteen Prisoners.

When we came up to the Towns we found them deserted, and that the main body of the Indians, to the amount of near five hundred, had some time before gone off towards the Ohio; and we soon learnt that they had crossed that river, near the Mouth of the great Kanaway with the design of attacking the Corps under Colonel Lewis. In effect this Body, in their route to join me, was encamped within a Mile of the conflux of these two Rivers, and near

the place where the Indians crossed, who were discovered by two men, one of which they killed, of Colonel Lewis's Corps at break of Day the 10th of October. Colonel Lewis, upon receiving intelligence of their being advanced to within half a Mile of his Camp, ordered out three hundred men in two divisions, who upon their approach were immediately attacked by the Indians, and a very warm engagement ensued, Colonel Lewis found it necessary to reinforce the divisions first sent out, which (without the main Body of his Corps having engaged) obliged the Indians to retreat, after an Action which lasted till about one O'Clock, after Noon, and little skirmishing till Night, under the favour of which the Indians repassed the river and escaped. Colonel Lewis lost on his side his Brother and two other Colonels of Militia, Men of Character and some Condition in their Counties, and forty six Men killed, and about eighty Wounded. The loss of the Indians by their Accounts amounted to about thirty killed and some Wounded.

The event of this Action, proving very different from what the Indians had promised themselves, they at once resolved to make no further efforts against a Power they saw so far superior to theirs; but determined to throw themselves upon our Mercy: And, with the greatest expedition, they

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came in search of the body with which they knew I marched, and found me near their own Towns the Day after I got there.

They presently made known their intentions, and I admitted them immediately to a Conference, wherein all our Differences were settled. The terms of our reconciliation were, briefly, that the Indians should deliver up all prisoners without reserve; that they should restore all horses and other valuable effects which they had carried off; that they should not hunt on our side the Ohio, nor molest any Boats passing thereupon; That they should promise to agree to such regulations, for their trade with our People, as should be hereafter dictated by the Kings Instructions, and that they should deliver into our hands certain Hostages, to be kept by us until we were convinced of their sincere intention to adhere to all these Articles. The Indians, finding, contrary to their expectation, no punishment likely to follow, agreed to everything with the greatest alacrity, and gave the most solemn assurances of their quiet and peaceable deportment for the future: - and in return I have given them every promise of protection and good treatment on our side.

Thus this affair, which undoubtedly was at

ended with circumstances of shocking inhumanity, may be the means of producing happy effects; for it has impressed an Idea of the power of the White People, upon the minds of the Indians, which they did not before entertain; and, there is reason to believe, it has extinguished the rancour which raged so violently in our People against the Indians; and I think there is a greater probability that these scenes of distress will never be renewed, than ever was before.

36

I have given your Lordship a faithfull relation of this matter from beginning to end, and cannot help conceiving hopes that it will deserve to be seen in a different view, than that in which Mr. Penn's assertion, and other intelligence have endeavoured, I fear with too much success, to place it. But I must beg leave to remark with respect to the first, that I am possessed of the Message returned from the Assembly to Mr. Penn (a copy of which I transmitt (N^o 8)) whereby it appears that they acknowledged. Notwithstanding the Governor's assertion, some people of that Government had contributed, likewise, to the distress and alarm of the Back settlements, for the Assembly, in their message offers a reward for apprehending two Men (Hinkson and Cooper) for Murdering an Indian

within the bounds of their Province. And it is manifest, then, from every circumstance, My Lord, that the Proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania hath sullied the dignity and solemnity, which belongs to such an act as communicating the business of the Publick to ^{the} 37 their representatives, by making it the conveyance of falsehood and imposition, which tended only to create dissensions between the people of his Government and their Neighbours of Virginia, and to keep up the aversion in the Indians towards the Inhabitants of this Colony.

In regard to the Fort of Pittsburg, this, your Lordship has seen in my relation, was done by my order: but if it be seen as it really was, in the light of a temporary work for the defence of a country, and its terrified Inhabitants in a time of imminent danger, I presume it will appear very different from reestablishing a Fort which had been demolished by the Kings express orders, as if this act of mine had been contrary to or in disregard of His Majesty's orders: And my Lord, I fear, that it must be owing to the unfavourable opinion which your Lordship conceives of my Administration, that it did not readily occur to your Lordship, that the distress and alarm, of which you were apprised at the same time, however

^[p. 2]
38. They were occasioned, required that Step, and accounted for it.

As to the information you have received about the boats, I never heard of any destroyed by M Bonolly, or used by anybody, or even that there were any capable of being used or destroyed; but I recollect to have seen two or three boats which were said to be the Kings lying exposed on the side of the river, every plank entirely rotten and become quite useless. And if any have been destroyed therefore, it must have been thro' the Negligence of the Persons who had the charge of them, and who have thought this a convenient, though a most dishonest, way of accounting for them.

The Assertion of the Proprietary Governor, and the intelligence which your Lordship informs me, you have received thro' a variety of other Channels; all spring from the same source: from the Malevolence which that Gentleman thinks he has cause to manifest towards me. As it may, possibly, be some
^[p. 2]
39 prejudice to him, / he is highly offended at the part I have taken, in putting a stop to his encroachments upon the Kings Rights.

Instead of manifesting any disposition to reconcile the different opinions, respecting the disputed boundary between this Colony, and his Province, his mode of proceeding was, with no little confidence, to

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exact or full compliance with his demands of this Government, or we were to suffer the consequences, declared in a Proclamation; which indeed were terrifying enough; and which I transmit (N^o 9.) for your Lordships perusal, and mention here, as I conceive it justifies the Proclamation, which His Majesty's Council of this colony thought it right to advise me to issue on that occasion, in order to prevent the Magistrates upon the Frontiers of this colony from being intimidated by that of M^r Penn, and which Proclamation your Lordship in your letter N^o 10. takes Notice of. Upon receiving the orders contained in your Lordship's letter of 1st of June I issued the Proclamation herewith inclosed (N^o 10.) M^r Penn thought proper, in defiance of His Majesty's orders, to publish the counter Proclamation herewith inclosed (N^o 11) and every act of mine, on this occasion, gives fresh offence, which has been the means of occasioning every species of calumny to be reported about me; and from both the letters N^o 13 and N^o 12 which I have received from your Lordship, I cannot but fear that it has gained admittance (where only I could not be indifferent about it) to His Majesty and your Lordship.

It is an easy matter to make people believe that Duty to His Majesty, and zeal for his service

and interest, could not have been my real motive for interfering in this affair, but that it proceeded from views of emolument to myself. The Philadelphia Papers, and I dare say other means, have been used to make it believed, that I acted only in conjunction with a parcel of land jobbers, and not by the advice of His Majesty's Council or by any good Authority; the ^{natural} ^{inference} to be drawn being, that by such means I am procuring Grants of land. The Indian disturbances have been also wonderfully aiding to Mr. Penn's purpose, and he has not neglected them.

The Trade carried on with the Ohio Indians has been almost engrossed by the Province of Pennsylvania, which they have drawn to themselves, artfully enough, but with what degree of propriety or right I must leave to your Lordship's judgment, by repeated treaties held of their own Authority, and at such times and for such purposes as they think fit. The Traders in General are composed of the most worthless subjects, such as fail in all other occupations, and become in a manner outcasts of Society. These Men, we have full proof have made it their constant business to discredit the Virginians (who live much more convenient for carrying on a Trade with these Indians than the Pennsylvanians) and make the Indians consider them in the most odious light. We know that these Men have bought

the Plunder, which the Indians carried off in their incursions. — If the Indians took Skins, they could sell them cheaper than those they got themselves ^[p. 20] by ^{42.} hunting, and at the expence of Gun Powder; — if horses, they knew nothing of their value, and any thing would purchase them. — It was a lucrative trade to these People, and the means of it, which were the disturbances between the Indians and the Virginians, were encouraged by them

It is from these Wretches, and People principally concerned in the dispute about the boundary, that Mr. Penn takes the information, upon the ground of which he has not hesitated to cast, in a declaration to his Assembly, an injurious reflection upon the Justice and Government of Virginia: And that your Lordships may know what sort of men Mr. Penn's friends in the part of the Country about Pittsburg are, I have had affidavits offered to be made, by men well credited and well known, that several of Mr. Penn's Magistrates in that part of the Country had declared they would take my life if they could ever get at me privately. One S^r Blair the Clerk of the County in Pennsylvania adjoining Pittsburg ^[p. 21] / whose emoluments, by the great ^{43.} diminution of the County and Number of Inhabitants, occasioned by the Authority of this Colony's being ex-

attended there, are diminished in proportion; and who was the man that committed Mr. Connelly for exercising his functions as a Magistrate under this Government in that district, and the promoter of all the disturbance which has happened between the two Colonies; This Man, I am well informed, is fond of publishing that he has taken care, that a representation of all affairs in that Country should be carried to His Majesty's Ministers. He was formerly in the Army and an Acquaintance of General Haldemand, with whom I know he has corresponded on this occasion; and it is not therefore with better information than Mr. Penn's, though I cannot suppose his motive as bad, that Mr. Haldemand has ventured to transmit to your Lordship intelligence, which with respect to Bressop, he owns he has not had from any proper Authority, and of which, I make no doubt, he will be ashamed, ^[p. 65] when he finds out that there is no Colonel Bressop except an Old Man of Ninety years of age, and who is, and always was, an Inhabitant of Maryland; And if the General means the Bressop whose name has been mentioned by me, in my relation of the Indian occurrences, he likewise is a Marylander, and never was an inhabitant of Virginia.

It is true the mistake in this case does not

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contradict the fact alluded to, or, in the least, lessen the iniquity of it, but the inaccuracy in this, as well as the unfairness in the other piece of intelligence, relative to the building of Forts and destroying of boats, give room to suspect, that, in the latter, the good of the service, and, in the former, the interest of humanity were not the only reasons, which induced the reporter of them, to lay them before your Lordship. For, if he was actuated by nothing but those honourable and Meritorious Motives, he would first have intimated these matters to me, who alone had the immediate power of remedy in my hand, and, not, unless he found I neglected / his Motion, taken the round about way of sending them first to your Lordship. And therefore they must have been communicated with an intention, that, in 'passing thro' your Lordship's hands, they might leave an unfavourable impression on your mind of my attention to the principal concerns of the Government committed to my care. I transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter (N^o. 12) which I have thought Necessary to write to General Haldiman on this subject.

The desire of not leaving any thing unexplained, and of not omitting any thing which it was my duty to represent, in Affairs which ^{must} necessarily

be interesting to the Majesty, has occasioned me to be very minute; and my anxiety for the removal of the evil opinion, which your Lordships letters N^o 13 and N^o 12 carries such strong marks of, has led me unavoidably, to add so much to the length of my answer to the contents of those particular letters, that I can hardly hope your Lordship will bestow a patient consideration on the contents of this.

46 [E 118]
I inclose to your Lordship the Address (Numbers 13, 14 & 15) of the Council of this Colony, the City of Williamsburg, and the College, on my return from the expedition against the Indians, which I hope will be admitted as no small evidence, both to destroy the Assertion of M^r Penn, and to convince the Majesty and your Lordship that I have not been careless of the lives of Indians, although I exerted some vigorous Measures to put an end to their disputes with his Majesty's Subjects; or Negligent in any respect of my duty.

My necessary absence on the occasion of the Indian disturbances, will, I hope account, and excuse me, for my not having acknowledged your Lordships several letters in due time and order, and for my not having regularly communicated Accounts of the Publick Affairs of the Colony, to which some of them refer. And I wish I were now so fortunate, as to have it in my power to make a representation of their appearing with

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a more favourable aspect, than / when I last wrote up^[p 59] H⁷
on these important concerns.

The Associations, first, in part, entered into, recommended by the People of this colony, and adopted by, what is called the Continental Congress, are now enforcing thro'out this country with the greatest rigour. A committee has been chosen in every county, whose business it is to carry the association of the Congress into execution; — which committee assumes an authority to inspect the books, invoices, and all the secrets of the Trade and correspondence of Merchants, to watch the conduct of every Inhabitant without distinction; and to send for all such as come under their suspicion into their presence, to interrogate them respecting all matters, which, at their pleasure, they think fit objects of their inquiry, and, to stigmatize, as they term it, such as they find transgressing what they are now hardy enough to call, the laws of the Congress; which stigmatizing is no other than inviting the vengeance^[p 60] of an Outrageous and lawless Mob to be exercised H⁸ upon the unhappy victims. Every county, besides, is now arming a company of men, whom they call an independent company for the avowed purpose of protecting their committees, and to be employed against Government if occasion require: The

committee of one county has proceeded so far as to swear the men of their independent company, to execute all orders which shall be given them from the committee of their county.

as to the Power of Government, which your Lordship (in your Letter N^o. 11) directs should be exerted to counteract the dangerous Measures pursuing here, I can assure your Lordship, that it is entirely disregarded, if not wholly overturned. There is not a Justice of Peace in Virginia that Acts except as a committee Man; The abolishing the courts of Justice was the first step taken, in which the men of fortune and preeminence joined equally with the lowest and meanest; The General Court of Judicature of the colony, is in much the same predicament; for, though there are, at least, a majority of His Majesty's Council, who with Myself are the Judges of that court, that would steadily perform their duty, yet the Lawyers have absolutely refused to attend, nor indeed would the People allow them to attend or evidences to appear. The reason commonly assigned for this proceeding is the want of a Fee bill, which expired at the last session of the Assembly; and it is a popular argument here, that no power but the legislature can establish Fees; and the Fee bills not having been re

newed is attributed to the dissolution: but the true cause of so many persons joining in so approbrious a Measure, was to engage their English Creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamours of this Country, and not a few, to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principal people here are much involved.

With regard to the encouraging of those, as your Lordship likewise exhorts me, who appeared, in principle, / Averse to these proceedings, I hope your ^[p. 62] 50. Lordship will do me the justice to believe, I have left no means in my power untried to draw all the assistance possible from them to His Majesty's Government; but I presume your Lordship will not think it very extraordinary that any persuasions should have been unavailing, against the terrors, which on the other hand, are held out by the Committees, independant Companies &c. so universally supported, who have set themselves up, superior to all other Authority, under the Auspices of their Congress, the laws of which they talk of in a stile of respect and treat with marks of reverence, which they never bestowed on their legal Government or the laws proceeding from it. I can assure your Lordship, that I have discovered no instance where the interposition of Government, in the feeble State in which it is reduced, could serve any other pur-

not then to suffer the disgrace of a disappointment,
and thereby / afford matter of great exultation to its
enemies, and increase their influence over the
minds of the People.

But My Lord every step which has been
taken by these infatuated People, must inevitably
defeat its own purpose. Their non importation, non
exportation &c cannot fail in a short time to produce
a scarcity, which will ruin thousands of Families.
the people, indeed, of fortune supply themselves and
their Negroes for two or three years, but the midd-
ling and poorer sort, who live from hand to Mouth,
have not the means of doing so; and the produce
of their lands will not purchase those Necessaries,
(without which themselves and Negroes Starve) of
the Merchants, who may have goods to dispose of
because the Merchant is prevented from turning
such produce to any Account. As to Manufacturing
for themselves; the people of Virginia are very far
from being Naturally industrious, and it is not
by taking away the principal, if not the only, en-
couragement to industry that it can be excited; nor
is it in times of Anarchy and confusion that the
⁽²⁴⁾
52 / foundation of such improvements can be laid. The
lower class of People too will discover, that they
have been duped by the richer sort, who for their

part, elude the whole effects of the Association, by which their poor Neighbours perish. What then is to deter those from taking the shortest mode of supplying themselves? And, unrestrained as they are by laws, from taking what ever they want from wherever they can find it?

The Arbitrary proceedings of these Committees, likewise, cannot fail of producing quarrels and dissensions, which will raise Partisans of Government: and I am firmly persuaded that the Colony, even by their own Acts and deeds, must be brought to see the Necessity of depending on its Mother Country, and of embracing its authority.]

But, My Lord, I must, on this occasion venture to give my opinion, notwithstanding the discouragement I am under, (by the bad effects to myself ^[p. 53] which on other occasions it has produced) from delivering it to your Lordship.

These undutifull People should be made to feel the distress and Misery, of which they have themselves laid the foundation, as soon as possible, and before they can have time to find out ways and means of supplying themselves. Their own Schemes should be turned against them, and they should not be permitted to procure under hand, what they refuse to admit openly; and, above all, they should

not be permitted to go to foreign Ports to seek the things they want. Their Ports should be blocked up, and their Communication cut off by Water even with their Neighbouring Colonies; and this could be done effectually with only one Ship of Force, and a Frigate and a couple of Tenders. With this, and without any other force or expence, no Vessel could stir out of the Bay of Chesapeake or approach any Port of Virginia.

The Functions of every department of Government, which in fact are now entirely obstructed, should be
 34 | suspended, and the Governor and all other Officers withdrawn. The People, left to themselves, and to the confusion, that would immediately reign, would, I cannot but believe, soon become sensible from what source their former happiness flowed, and prostrate themselves before the Power which they had so lately considered as inimical, and treated with contempt. If this effect should be produced; it is easy to conceive the more happy consequences which would be derived from the spontaneous return of duty in the People, than from any other cause, which should bring the dispute to an issue. And if it should be otherwise; I conceive, the Authority of Legal Government would be very little changed from the State in which it is, in reality, at this present time.

and it might be reinstated afterwards with no great difficulty, with the consolation, is the Mother Country, of having first tried every lenial Means.

In the mean time I must inform your^(n 67) Lordship, that a Vacancy⁵⁵ has happened in the Council of this Colony by the death of a M^r John Page, the senior of two of the same name who were of that Board.

Conformable to my Duty therefore, I return your Lordship the names of three Gentlemen, for your Lordship's choice of one to fill the said Vacancy. To Wit, Charles Carter of Bortonman Esq^r, Phillip Grymes Esq^r, and Gowan Corbin Esquire. The first of these has full double the Estate of any other man in this Colony. He is a Gentleman of good education, and one of the few who steadily condemns the proceedings of his Country. It is this Gentleman whom I would intreat your Lordship to appoint on this occasion. The second is a Young Man of very good fortune, has been bred at an English University and is extremely well qualified by his Abilities; and by his Principles very deserving of this honour. The third is the son of M^r Corbin the Deputy Receiver General of the Quitrents and one of His Majesty's Council; in justice to whose great probity and unshaken zeal and attachment to

[p. 65]
56 / the Crown, which highly deserves every mark of preference that can with propriety be given by Government, in Justice to this Gentleman, if it be not contrary to Rule to admit the Father and Son to Seats at the same time, I recommend his Son who is every way well qualified having been bred at an English University; afterward Studied the law, and was called to the Bar.

Your Lordship may have observed that in the last Nomination of Persons upon a Vacancy then in the Council, I recommended a M. Thomas Nelson the Son of the late President. My reason for not continuing him upon my list at this time, I hope will be thought substantial, when your Lordship peruses the Speech (at the head of a printed paper the Postscript to the Virginia Gazette herewith transmitted N^o 16.) which he made on the occasion of choosing Delegates for the Congress, from which Speech he was thought even too violent to be chosen as one of them; and when I acquaint

[p. 66]
57 | your Lordship that he is a Chairman of the Committee of the County of York, which lately sat in Judgment upon a Ship of Great value, which came into York River, and happened to have two Chests of Tea on board, and in which Committee it was debated whether the Ship should not be burnt;

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but at length determined, that she should not be allowed to take any Tobacco on board, which was the whole purpose of her Voyage, and that there should not even be shipped any Tobacco to her owner, though he is said to have £40,000 of Debt in this Colony; and that the Tea, however should instantly be destroyed, which last part was executed by Mr. Thomas Nelson himself.

After this information, I hope your Lordship will, agree with me that this Gentleman is not a proper object, of His Majesty's favour, at which, notwithstanding his behaviour, and Principles, he aspires; having as it is reported here made application thro' his friends at home, to be made a councillor on this occasion and is confident of succeeding.]

I must on this occasion take the liberty to give your Lordship a piece of information which I think it necessary you should be made acquainted with. [1710] 58

The People of this Colony have long been in the custom of shipping their Tobacco to Merchants in England, who make a considerable profit thereby; these Merchants must necessarily be disposed to execute the commands of the Planters by whom they acquire great fortunes, and to use

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
51

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After this information, I hope your Lordship will, agree with me that this Gentleman is not a proper object, of His Majesty's favour, at which, notwithstanding his behaviour, and Principles, he aspires; having as it is reported here made application thro' his friends at home, to be made a Councillor on this occasion and is confident of succeeding.]

I must on this occasion take the liberty to give your Lordship a piece of information which I think it necessary you should be made acquainted with. [R 10] 58

The People of this Colony have long been in the custom of shipping their Tobacco to Merchants in England, who make a considerable profit thereby; these Merchants must necessarily be disposed to execute the commands of the Planters by whom they acquire great fortunes, and to use

their interest for them on all occasions. Every vacancy in the Council, or in Offices in any department, is solicited by Numbers of People here, always thro' their Merchants, and some one or other of these Generally succeeds; The consequence of which is that the people so preferred, look upon their preferment as purchased by the benefit which the Merchant receives from the trade with them, and the Merchant regards it as the obligation to bind the others to continue the trade in their hands;— Thus the Officer is not in the least sensible of any obligation to Government for his employment; and so little does he think himself under the control of it, that, ⁵⁷⁰ 59. in this Colony some of the Officers, holding the Offices of Government, are the principal and most rigid Associates; and there are but too few even of the Council, and only the King's Attorney General, of all the Officers of Government, who have discovered the least disposition to aid Government; contenting themselves with not subscribing Associations, but at the same time adhering strictly to them, and therefore giving encouragement to them.

I must give your Lordship one recent instance of the favour of Government, thro' these means, being bestowed on an object utterly unworthy of it.

Lord North, (who by this opportunity I take

the liberty to inform of the same particular) did lately at the intercession of a friend of a Mr. Norton, a Tobacco Merchant, give the Office of Comptroller of one of the Custom houses in this Government to a son of the Treasurer of this Colony, Robert Carter Nicholas. This Treasurer holds his Office, the emoluments of which are considerable, by the nomination of the Assembly, whose favour, for some time past, there seems to be no means of securing, but by a disposition, constantly to oppose Government of which on all occasions Mr. Nicholas manifests himself one of the greatest enemies, being a principal Promoter of the present disturbances, and all the dangerous measures which have been pursued and are pursuing by the People of this Colony.

The Office given to this Gentlemans son, besides the discouragement it occasions to People to hope, by their zeal and attachment, to merit the favours of Government, the Father attributes it to the fear which his own high importance creates even among His Majesty's Ministers, and to their desire of gaining him; therefore to remove any jealousy which he imagines may be entertained by the Assembly, on this Account, of his Principles, it is his business to alledge in his conversations, that he has suffered his son to accept the employment, only to prevent its being filled by an Enemy to the Country: and

²⁴⁰
61 he has even published in a Newspaper an apology / for it, affirming that he had no hand in procuring the Office, but that it was obtained thro' some friend of his son, without solicitation, and he is carefull least the imputation of a connection with Ministry should lye even upon this friend, whom he therefore says has no interest with the Minister, but that he was acquainted with another person who had, and to the application of which other person the appointment of his son is owing.

The son, now Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, likewise conceives it necessary, to remove the prejudices which his acceptance of an Office under Government may subject him to, to be the foremost to revile and insult Government. He is a very strict Associationist and a very active Officer in one of the Independent Companies, of which I have already given your Lordship an Account.

I have not mentioned the behaviour of this Father and son, to make them considered as fit objects of the resentment, or even notice of Government, which I by no means think would answer any good purpose;
62²⁴¹ but solely with the design / of giving your Lordship an Instance of the ill effects, arising from the appointment of persons to Offices, by means of Merchants, and people who apply only from self-interested views, and

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who never know, or consider, the principles or qualifications of those whom they recommend.

And here again I hazard my opinion, that, if the Governor was allowed to be the channel thro' which recommendations, for all offices in their Governments, should, generally at least, be conveyed to His Majesty's Ministers, that these effects would be entirely avoided, and that, if the People were taught to consider their Governor in a light of more Dignity and weight, than that in which, at present, he appears to them, and were obliged to look up to him for the favours which they now obtain by means, that continually lessen his importance, and keeps him from ever having any influence among them, he might make friends to Government in the country over which he presides, with whose assistance he would be able to carry the orders and regulations entrusted to him successfully into ^[etc.] 63 execution.

And I am not without thinking (and people of eminence in this colony concur with me in sentiment) that, if it had been thought fit to vest all the Power of this Nature, which this Government affords, in the hands of the Governor, I should have had the means of keeping down, if not of totally defeating, the attempts of Party and Faction, which have put the publick affairs of this colony in the alarming situation in which they actually

stand: and the danger of the Governor's abusing this power, considering the checks which there are and ought to be over his conduct, is to me entirely imperceptible; but I am of opinion that if he be not fit to be entrusted so far, he is utterly unworthy to be employed in a station of so great importance to the State.]

The distant residence of the Council, in this colony, making it, at all times, difficult to assemble a Number sufficient to transact business, it is of consequence, I apprehend, to keep their Number compleat. At present besides the vacancy of which I informed your Lordship above, a George William Fairfax, one of our Council, has been in England (and resides in York shire) for above a year and half; and seems, by directions which he gives concerning his Estate in this country, not to intend to return for some time; in which case, I think it necessary to suggest to your Lordship whether it would not be proper to appoint a person, supernumerary, to act in the absence of Mr. Fairfax, and who should succeed to the first vacancy, or else to appoint one in the room of that Gentleman altogether.

I have just received your Lordship's ^{letter} of the 5th of October N^o 14.

I am My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient

humble servant

Earl of Dartmouth.

Dunmore

[71] Endorsed. Williamsburg Virginia / 24th Decemb: 1774. / Earl of Dunmore / (N^o 23) / R^x 10th February 1775 / (16 Inclosures) / Entd

(Copy)

Williamsburg 5th April 1774. [179]

Sir

I inclose two depositions which discover who were the perpetrators of the Murder of Young Russell and the other persons with him and which, I think, will serve as sufficient grounds for you to proceed without delay to make representations by your deputies to the Nations of the Specified Indians, and to demand in the most peremptory manner that the offenders be given up to suffer the punishment due to their crimes, and to threaten them with the certain vengeance of the Virginians in case by refusing to do the justice you require they should make themselves parties in the heinous affair complained of.

I receive Accounts from the back parts of this Colony that a Set of People, Notwithstanding the King's Proclamation and regulations of this Government, are endeavouring to make a purchase from the Indians of a considerable tract of Land to the South and West of our last established boundary, which I think you would do well to prevent [p. 20] by giving directions to M^r. Cameron to represent the impropriety of it to the Indians and to use every means in his power to deter them from entering into any bargains with our People in such an irregular manner.

I am Sir &c

(Signed)

Dummore.

John Stuart Esq^r—

[Indexed under Dunmore, July 5th 1774]

A list of all the Patents granted by His Excellency
John Earl of Dunmore Governor of Virginia.

[185]
sheet 1.

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
	Acres.		
Joseph Babell.....	195	Albemarle.....	31 st day of March 1772
John Greenwood.....	1253 square feet	Norfolk.....	20 th June 1772
John Greenwood.....	11064 square feet	Norfolk.....	
Henry Landon Davies.....	3	Bedford.....	
David Dove.....	15	Albemarle.....	
Neil Campbell.....	99	Amherst.....	
Neil Campbell.....	48	Amherst.....	
Francis Bracey.....	9	Southampton.....	
Margaret Buchanan	16	Botetourt.....	
George Tankersley and Dorothy his wife.. }	400	Halifax.....	
James Beale.....	35	Botetourt.....	
George Tankersley and Dorothy his wife..... }	190	Halifax.....	
Joseph Hale.....	233	Pittsylvania.....	
William Givens.....	26	Augusta.....	
Charles Ray.....	46	Amherst.....	
John Gilch.....	64	Albemarle.....	
John Fort.....	41	Sussex.....	
John Chalmers.....	22	Cumberland.....	
Robert Gillespy.....	80	Botetourt.....	
Jonathan Hopkins.....	60	Princess Anne.....	
David Tate.....	50	Botetourt.....	
Henry Black.....	46	Botetourt.....	
James Robertson.....	50	Augusta.....	
Thomas Evans.....	99	Brunswick.....	
Thomas Walker.....	350	Louisa.....	
John Lawrence.....	58	Amherst.....	
Henry Langford.....	375	Lunenburg.....	
James Butler.....	34 ¹ / ₂	Dinwiddie.....	
Hevit Drew.....	99	Southampton.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Robert Jones.....	84	Pittsylvania.....	20 th June 1772.
Edward Hewlin.....	386	Brunswick.....	
John Hannah.....	70	Botetourt.....	
Abraham Haynes.....	75	Botetourt.....	
John Hardaway.....	51	Dimwiddie.....	
Robert Jones.....	96	Pittsylvania.....	
Joseph Loony.....	85	Botetourt.....	
William Rogers.....	380	Sumnerburg.....	
James Johnson.....	40	Bedford.....	
Samuel Morris.....	69	Bedford.....	
William McBraw.....	67	Amherst.....	
John Mitchell.....	60	Botetourt.....	
William Preston.....	90	Botetourt.....	
Thomas Looker.....	90	Augusta.....	
William Martin.....	54	Amherst.....	
Drury Woodson.....	50	Brunswickland.....	
John Phillips.....	90	Amherst.....	
William Owen.....	332	Albemarle.....	
Solomon Riddick.....	130	Nansemond.....	
Benjamin Clement.....	606	Pittsylvania.....	
Ward Hudson and } James Hudson.....	334	Amelia.....	
Robert Pleasants.....	21½	Henrico.....	
Samuel Henderson.....	117	Augusta.....	
Joshua Jack.....	280	Augusta.....	
Leonard Keeling.....	300	Halifax.....	
Adam Looney.....	140	Augusta.....	
Alexander Legrand.....	150	Prince Edward.....	
John Marks.....	400	Albemarle.....	
Charles Gates.....	400	Buckingham.....	
Matthew Hair.....	125	Botetourt.....	
Richard Morris.....	110	Botetourt.....	
Joseph Hill.....	400	Halifax.....	
Andrew Henry.....	165	Botetourt.....	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the Patents
Lwinfield Hill	250	Pittsylvania	20 th June 1772.
William Brown	174	Pittsylvania	
William Lee	275	Bedford	
Andrew Lewis	200	Augusta	
Thomas Looker	165	Augusta	
James Martin	410	Pittsylvania	
John Mills	224	Augusta	
John Mills	345	Augusta	
Moses McClure	400	Augusta	
Valentine Mitscaw	130	Augusta	
Jacob Nicholas	248	Augusta	
Bracket Owen	400	Prince Edward	
Richard Kaesea	845	Pittsylvania	
Mary Paul	100	Boletourt	
John Keirsey	264	Halifax	
John Veeley	920	Boletourt	
Thomas Walker	146	Lonisa	
Thomas Pattison	978	Buckingham	
Timothy Rives	940	Brunswick	
Thomas Walker	800	Augusta	
John Galiapens and Jonas Lawson	175	Pittsylvania	
Thomas Walker	800	Augusta	
Thomas Walker	332	Albemarle	
Michael Bowyer & John Madison jun ^r	340	Augusta	
Thomas Walker	780	Augusta	
James Belsches	1272	Pittsylvania	
David Barton	143	Pittsylvania	
Joshua Hopkins	423	Princess Anne	
Isaac Pertain	312	Pittsylvania	
Thomas Walker	400	Augusta	
William Ballen	280	Augusta	
Andrew Byrd	150	Augusta	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
Charles Turnbull. . . .	104	Charlotte.	20 th June 1772.
Neill Campbell. . . .	390	Amherst.	
George Crawford. . . .	194	Augusta.	
William Bell junr. . . .	120	Amherst.	
Robert Cowan.	180	Bedford.	
Walter Coles.	400	Halifax.	
Robert Crawley. . . .	400	Mecklenburg. . . .	
John Quinn and } John Nelms }	481	Isle of Wight. . . .	
Joseph Anthony. . . .	400	Albemarle.	
Neill Campbell. . . .	400	Amherst.	
Isaac Clement and } Thomas Dillard. . . . }	214	Pittsylvania.	
John Dickenson. . . .	250	Botetourt.	
John Dickenson. . . .	275	Botetourt.	
Neill Campbell. . . .	200	Amherst.	
Edmund Day.	200	Southampton. . . .	
Thomas Flowers. . . .	140	Pittsylvania.	1 st August 1772
John Dailey.	130	Botetourt.	
Robert Anderson. . . .	650	Botetourt.	
Thomas East.	250	Charlotte.	
David Garland. . . .	400	Lincolnton.	
Paul Harrington. . . .	324	Charlotte.	
James Elam.	105	Chesterfield.	
James Gillis.	160	Botetourt.	
David Erins.	381	Halifax.	
Thomas Eastland. . . .	1039	Mecklenburg.	
Thomas Edmeston. . . .	192	Bedford.	
James Brown.	875	Augusta.	
Samuel Black.	167	Augusta.	
Paul Custard.	171	Augusta.	
James Coleman. . . .	123	Albemarle.	
William Christian. . . .	315	Augusta.	
Samuel Gay.	106	Albemarle.	
Hugh Donoho.	116	Augusta.	
John Craig.	304	Augusta.	

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sheet 2.

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	County, where situate	Date of the patents
Rachel Morris	150	Amherst	1 st August 1772
Joseph Higginbotham	275	Amherst	
The same	204	Amherst	
John Brown junr & } William Brown }	395	Augusta	
Matthew Smocks . .	395	Augusta	
Israel Christian . .	132	Augusta	
Robert Dinwiddie . .	210	Augusta	
Joseph Higginbotham	300	Amherst	
Joseph Higginbotham junr	250	Amherst	
The same	396	Amherst	
Thomas Looker . . .	141	Augusta	
Matthias Lecker . .	200	Augusta	
Thomas Looker . . .	146	Augusta	
Hugh Mills	129	Augusta	
William McMullen . .	215	Augusta	
Abraham Smith . . .	157	Augusta	
Thomas Rowland . . .	270	Augusta	
William McKee . . .	159	Augusta	
Elliott Roberts . . .	204	Amherst	
John McKee	225	Augusta	
William McNamee . .	280	Augusta	
Henry Barnes	404	Bedford	
John Gurnley	120	Augusta	
Samuel W. Feeter . .	180	Augusta	
Jeremiah Regan . . .	220	Augusta	
John Rice	199	Augusta	
Abraham Smith . . .	180	Augusta	
James Roberts	135	Augusta	
Robert Sharp	400	Albemarle	
Cornelius Thomas . .	180	Amherst	
John Wilkinson . . .	400	Augusta	
Solomon Whitley . . .	110	Augusta	
Robert Weakley . . .	366	Halifax	
Joshua Powell	300	Halifax	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
James Williams	110	Augusta	1 st August 1772
John Walker	140	Augusta	
Thomas Wright	114	Augusta	
Thomas Walker	226	Albemarle	
Thomas Walker junr	219	Albemarle	
Peter Vermeulen	128	Augusta	
Jacob Woodley	150	Augusta	
The same	130	Augusta	
John Fazewell	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	York	
William Yully	138	Augusta	
John Hoghead	200	Augusta	
Thomas Joplin	294	Amherst	
Dennis Getty	320	Botetourt	
John Porter and John Harrison.. }	726	Nansemond	
William Arthur	281	Bedford	
Malcom Allen	310	Botetourt	
William Barnes	400	Brunswick	
John Sawyer	185	Botetourt	
Ambrose Bramhill	195	Bedford	
William Connelly	210	Brunswick & Lunenburg	
Thomas Daugherty	304	Bedford	
John Crawford	100	Botetourt	
Joseph Lloyd	125	Botetourt	
William Ballaway	110	Bedford	
George Walton	400	Bedford	
John Dickson	195	Botetourt	
William Ballaway	436	Bedford	
Peter Lee junr	247	Brunswick	
William Milum	600	Bedford	
Joseph Payne	238	Bedford	
Moses Renthro	290	Bedford	
William Mead	424	Bedford	
John Server	184	Botetourt	
Thomas Rogers	225	Botetourt	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
William Mead and John Talbot }	700	Bedford	1 st August 1772
James Montgomery . .	130	Bedford	
Laughton McGrady . .	170	Bedford	
John Richey	350	Bedford	
William Reade	334	Bedford	
William Preston . . .	176	Bedford	
Patrick Shankley . . .	154	Bedford	
The same	115	Bedford	
Lawrence Smith	413	Bedford	
William Inodgrass . .	120	Bedford	
Francis Smith	210	Bedford	
The same	190	Bedford	
The same	216	Bedford	
The same	225	Bedford	
John Richardson . . .	745	Bedford	
Richard Smith	800	Bedford	
James Shelton	400	Bedford	
John Turbiffill	243	Bedford	
William Thornell	186	Bedford	
William Tracey	288	Bedford	
Joseph Underwood . .	222	Bedford	
John Talbot	240	Bedford	
Peter Wright	124	Bedford	
John Wayles	250	Bedford	
Andrew Woods	185	Bedford	
Augustine Willis	400	Bedford	
The same	400	Bedford	
The same	400	Bedford	
John Willis, Francis }	585	Bedford	1 st August 1772
Willis & Augustine Willis }			
Peter Holland	580	Bedford	
Hezekiah Hall	480	Bedford	
Frederick Whittington .	350	Bedford	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents	
Thomas Boulden	230	Charlotte	1 st Day of August 1772	
Alexander Trent	450	Charlotte		
William Edwards	129	Goehland		
Henry Blaukes	173	Pittsylvania		
James Dejarnett	174	Halifax		
Abraham Bostick	397	Halifax		
William Cannady	375	Halifax		
William Hoskins	390	Halifax		
John Oyer junr	200	Halifax		
Isaac Martin	276	Halifax		
Daniel Wall	400	Halifax		
Robert Wooding	304	Halifax		
George Hamlin	258	Halifax		
Robert Hall	466	Halifax		
William Fleet	250	King and Queen		
Michael Mackie	100	Lunenburg	Old Survey	
Douglas Watson	400	Lunenburg		
Christopher Sanders	200	Louisa		
Thomas Wilbourn	400	Lunenburg		
The same	159	Lunenburg		
George Gunston	300	Mecklenburg		
Robert Burton	375	Mecklenburg		
Amos Ralls	178	Hansemond		
Josiah Vaughan	245	Hansemond		
Abraham Freeman &				
Saukey Farlington				
Obedience White	110	Northampton		
Owen Atkinson	521	Pittsylvania		
John Brown, John Whitchurch, Johnathan Hallbone, Elizabeth Ship	144	Princess Anne		
& Richard Dange	360	Pittsylvania		
William Davis				
Eleazar Blay				

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sheet 3

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
Manasseh M ^o la...	204	Prince Edward	1 st August 1772.
Hugh Innes. . . .	400	Pittsylvania	
William Mead. . .	1503	Bedford.	
John Richey. . . .	195	Pittsylvania.	
Manasseh M ^o la	188	Prince Edward	
Jacob Metcalf. . .	340	Pittsylvania.	
Elections Musick. .	194	Pittsylvania.	
Robert Singleton. .	618	Pittsylvania.	
James Spradling. .	176	Pittsylvania.	
Zachariah Smith. .	151	Pittsylvania.	
James Shookley. . .	364	Pittsylvania.	
William Short. . .	264	Pittsylvania.	
Mesback Turner. .	312	Pittsylvania.	
Reubin Payne. . .	676	Pittsylvania.	
William Wymme. .	296	Pittsylvania.	
Herod Willis. . . .	109	Pittsylvania.	
Robert Armstrong. .	96	Botetourt.	
The same. . . .	62	Botetourt.	
Richard Avery. . .	101	Sussex.	
Benjamin Arthur. .	175	Buckingham.	
Jacob Aberman. . .	71	Augusta.	
Samuel Black. . .	63	Augusta.	
William Barnes. . .	99	Amherst.	
Henry Briggs. . . .	65	Sussex.	
John Bacter. . . .	96	Augusta.	
Isaac Bellanger. . .	210	Botetourt.	
Thomas Beales. . .	96	Botetourt.	
Joseph Bennett. . .	70	Augusta.	
The same. . . .	46	Augusta.	
Isaiah Curry. . . .	86	Augusta.	
Richard Ballaway. .	91	Bedford.	
Michael Coulter. .	80	Augusta.	
Peter Chastain. . .	69	Charlotte.	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
Peter Bain	244	Sussex	1 st August 1774
Adam Coops	92	Amherst	
Philip Bland	63	Southampton	
Hugh Crockett	87	Augusta	
Thomas Carpenter	50	Augusta	
George Campbell	96	Augusta	
The same	76	Augusta	
William Daugherty	95	Augusta	
William Dauley	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	Princess Anne	
Thomas Daves	220	Chesterfield	
Philip Davis	84	Amherst	
John Durham	78	Amherst	
Walter Dunn	80	Pittsylvania	
Joseph Davis	85	Augusta	
Simson Dehart	90	Augusta	
Henry Ewin	48	Augusta	
John Eads	99	Albemarle	
Robert Fry	60	Albemarle	
Thomas Farrar	450	Mecklenburg	
John Farrar	400	Mecklenburg	
Henry Gay	80	Augusta	
Aquila Gilbert	95	Bedford	
Richard Gatewood	35	Amherst	
Peter Gilham	60	Albemarle	
William Honale	98	Amherst	
The same	76	Amherst	
James Hunter	64	Bedford	
Joseph Higginbotham	99	Amherst	
Alexander Kilpatrick	120	Augusta	
Daniel Kays	400	Lunenburg	
Ashby Johnson	50	Louisa	
The same	210	Louisa	

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to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
William Irwin	70	Amherst	1 st August 1772
Joseph Kaplmer	52	Augusta	
James Logan	48	Botetourt	
the same	50	Botetourt	
the same	80	Augusta	
Jesse Lee	14	Dinwiddie	
Charles Lewis .. 61 square Poles		Albemarle	
John M ^o Dougall	66	Augusta	
Thomas Medkiff	254	Pittsylvania	
Robert M ^o Kirtick	100	Augusta	
Richard Magee	89	Botetourt	
Thomas Matthews	64	Amherst	
Samuel M ^o Blure	50	Augusta	
William Mearns	71	Mecklenburg	
William Mearns	54	Amherst	
James Murry	54	Amherst	
John Madison	37	Botetourt	
Patrick Miller	45	Augusta	
James M ^o Blure	65	Botetourt	
James Mitchell	95	Augusta	
David Nowling	305	Albemarle	
Jacob Nicholas	460	Augusta	
Benjamin Neals	750	Pittsylvania	
William Oddy	50	Augusta	
Matthew Patent	82	Augusta	
Edmund Perkins and Anne Perkins	25	Dinwiddie	
Thomas Pannell	60	Amherst	
Joseph Reese	42	Augusta	
Charles Rodas	95	Amherst	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
Thomas Mann Rand. - Dolph	941	Albemarle	1 st August 1772
Charles Rush	80	Augusta	
Benjamin Rogers	45	Sussex	
William Ramsay	85	Augusta	
Edward Robertson	160	Charlotte	
Joseph Rutherford	90	Bedford	
Christian Rhoades	80	Augusta	
Miles Raley	20	Amherst	
Elliott Roberts	46	Amherst	
Peter Ragsdale	87	Mecklenburg	
William Reach	68	Augusta	
Edward Smith	334	Albemarle	
Daniel Slayden	400	Halifax	
George Simmons	100	Lunenburg	
Hollow Sturdivant	35	Sussex	
Moses Tenney	18	Amherst	
Hezekiah Stratton	94	Amherst	
Robert Scott	70	Augusta	
John Skull	40	Botetourt	
James Simpson	70	Augusta	
John Smith	88	Albemarle	
William Shennon	94	Augusta	
George Skillern	95	Botetourt	
Joseph Snodgrass	17	Botetourt	
Peter Triple	48	Halifax	
Charles Tate	70	Amherst	
Cornelius Thomas	13	Amherst	
John Taylor	30	Botetourt	
Thomas Tsch	63	Augusta	
William Tomason	42	Albemarle	
Campson Underwood	85	Isle of Wight	
John Vance	50	Botetourt	

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sheet 4

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Date of the Sale
John Woodward...	62	Goochland.....	1 st Day of August 1772
John Willis, Francis Willis, Augustine Willis.....	58	Brunswick.....	
Jeremiah White...	327	Charlotte.....	
Augustine Willis...	59	Brunswick.....	
Jeremiah Ward...	1	Pittsylvania.....	
Abner Witt.....	76	Amherst.....	
David Wallace....	64	Augusta.....	
James Wright....	63	Amherst.....	
Powell Williams..	64	Goochland.....	
Peter Wright.....	60	Augusta.....	
Peter Wallace....	60	Botetourt.....	
Henry Wooddy....	53	Amherst.....	
Robert Wooding....	78	Halifax.....	
William Yates....	327	Bedford.....	
Jeremiah Yancey..	92	Albemarle.....	
William Yulby....	93	Augusta.....	
John Madison junr	238	Botetourt.....	30 th October 1772
the same.....	337	Botetourt.....	
the same.....	60	Botetourt.....	
the same.....	400	Botetourt.....	
George Washington Esq	2448	Botetourt.....	15 December 1772
the same.....	4395	Botetourt.....	
the same.....	10,990	Lincolnton.....	
the same.....	2314	Botetourt.....	
George Muse.....	927	Botetourt.....	
George Muse, Adam Stephen, Andrew.			
Lewis, Peter Hog, John West, John Polson, Andrew Haggins	51,302	Botetourt.....	
George Mercer Esq.	13,532	Lincolnton.....	

Granted
Conformable
to Governor
Dunwiddies
Proclamation

To whom granted	Quantity of Land	Counties where situate	Date of the Patent
James Loraine.....	4232	Lincoln.....	15 th December 1772
The same.....	1374	Botetourt.....	Granted con- formable to Governor Din- widdie's Pro- clamation.
John Fry.....	4149	Lincoln.....	
The same.....	2089	Lincoln.....	
* John Savage & others see at the end for their names.....	28,627	Lincoln.....	
William Gaddy.....	300	Bedford.....	1 st March 1773
Joseph Coare.....	290	Augusta.....	
John Graham.....	137	Augusta.....	
Edward Harris.....	404	Bedford.....	
Thomas Hardy junr.....	430	Pittsylvania.....	
Peter Hood.....	130	Augusta.....	
Thomas Hogg.....	133	Augusta.....	
John Hale.....	192	Halifax.....	
William Hooper.....	208	Amherst.....	
John Kindrick.....	210	Pittsylvania.....	
Henry Kays.....	5766	Bedford.....	Old Survey
Moses Ingram.....	774	Dinwiddie.....	
George Moffitt.....	290	Augusta.....	
Pettway Johnson.....	1780	Sussex.....	
Hugh Jones.....	150	Pittsylvania.....	
Alexander McKeney.....	310	Augusta.....	
William Jones.....	114	Bedford.....	
John Jones.....	406	Mecklenburg.....	
Moses Mucklewain.....	233	Bedford.....	
Jacob Kent.....	211	Botetourt.....	
Richard Corbin esq.....	192½	Middlesex.....	
John Moore.....	400	Augusta.....	
Charles May.....	400	Buckingham.....	
William Payne.....	400	Albemarle.....	
Thomas Stratton.....	292	Pittsylvania.....	
Abraham Smith.....	350	Augusta.....	
Anchor Rutherford.....	159	Augusta.....	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
John Strange.....	400	Albemarle.....	1 st Day of March 1773.
Richard Smith.....	560	Bedford.....	
John Sawright.....	1028	Augusta.....	
John Skidmore.....	237	Augusta.....	
David Shepherd.....	204	Amherst.....	
Mark Shelton.....	399	Pittsylvania.....	
Abraham Smith.....	115	Augusta.....	
William Shelton.....	198	Pittsylvania.....	
John Scoggin.....	400	Halifax.....	
John Skidmore.....	170	Augusta.....	
Abraham Smith.....	236	Augusta.....	
Samuel Stockton.....	397	Albemarle.....	
Francis McBride.....	190	Augusta.....	
James Shelton.....	500	Pittsylvania.....	
Joseph Terry.....	181	Pittsylvania.....	
Abraham Shelton.....	249	Halifax.....	
Philip Teeter.....	118	Augusta.....	
John Thomas.....	300	Augusta.....	
James Trimble.....	550	Augusta.....	
Benjamin Taylor.....	112	Albemarle.....	
Isaac Talbot.....	240	Bedford.....	
The same.....	296	Bedford.....	
George Teeter.....	120	Augusta.....	
Joel Thompson.....	104	Surry.....	
Peter Vennumen.....	137	Augusta.....	
John Whitner.....	239	Augusta.....	
Jeremiah Wade.....	200	Amherst.....	
Thomas Pragg.....	140	Augusta.....	
Ludwick Wagoner.....	131	Augusta.....	
Adam Wees, John Wees & Jacob Wees.....	254	Augusta.....	
Peter Vennumen.....	136	Augusta.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Countries where situate	Date of the patent
David Land	240	Augusta	1 st March 1773.
Tampson Matthews & } George Matthews ... }	232	Augusta	
John Poage	550	Augusta	
Joseph Rutherford ..	193	Augusta	
Henry Paulsen	190	Augusta	
Thomas Preston	434	Bedford	
Matthias Roads	164	Augusta	
Francis Norvell	130	Southampton	
John Payne	266	Goochland	
William Rutherford ..	435	Bedford	
Joseph Rutherford ..	165	Augusta	
John Rich	150	Augusta	
Philemon Roark	100	Augusta	
Adam Rider	120	Augusta	
William Austin	280 1/4	Bedford	
Archibald Armstrong	120	Augusta	
William Anderson	150	Bedford	
Andrew Andis	120	Augusta	
James Braden	300	Augusta	
Abraham Eird	235	Augusta	
Jacob Bear	345	Augusta	
Michael Blaw	400	Surry	
Drury Burdge	269	Dinwiddie	
Thomas Fisher	113 1/2	Sussex	
John Gathright	245	Henrico	
Nathaniel Williams ..	425 1/4	Bedford	Old survey
Richard Cottrell	10 1/2	Henrico	
Reece Thomas	433	Augusta	
Newman Hardaway	4450	Pittsylvania	Old survey
Stephen Goggin	452	Bedford	
William Johnson	248	Hanover	

(1799) sheet 5

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Andrew Lewis	254	Augusta	4 th March 1773.
John Woodson	950	Pittsylvania	
Charles Daniel junr	415½	Louisa	
Thomas Harrison	1290	Augusta	
John Cox	2496	Buckingham	
John Ingram	728	Pittsylvania	
John Woodroof	275	Bedford	
John Maddy	710	Albemarle	
William Hamner	170	Albemarle	
Mary Ann Harrison	965	Augusta	
Elizabeth Harrison			
Mary Harrison			
Philip Carberry	160	Botetourt	
David Karned	220	Augusta	
John Wilks	263	Bedford	
Henry Whitlow	150	Mecklenburg	
William McCutchen	233	Augusta	
John Wells	132	Pittsylvania	
John Boswell	374	Albemarle	
John Ferguson	223	Bedford	
Israel Christians	240	Augusta	
Robert Chandler	295	Halifax	
Thomas Devorick	135	Augusta	
William Edwards	400	Brunswick	
Simon Clark	160	Brunswick	
Neil Campbell	115	Amherst	
John Dunn	160	Orange	
Peter Ross	303	Linnburg	
Alexander Donald	410	Mecklenburg	
Hugh Davier	126	Augusta	
David Dodson	440	Pittsylvania	
Peter Veniman	150	Augusta	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
John Gates	348	Pittsylvania	1 st March 1773.
James Yeargam	154	Bedford	
Felix Gilbert	120	Augusta	
Francis Green	137	Augusta	
Thomas Halsted junr	546	Norfolk	
Uriah Humble	134	Augusta	
Peter Harris	810	Pittsylvania	
David Matthew	184	Augusta	
Ferdinand Lear	200	Augusta	
John Black	134	Augusta	
Benjamin Palmore	250	Bedford	
Richard Bennett	400	Albemarle	
Nelrick Bonrod	200	Augusta	
George Ballaway & } Francis Thorpe	240	Bedford	
William Parvum	310	Augusta	
Godfrey Buntingdner	126	Augusta	
Evan Evans	125	Augusta	
Andrew Entis	170	Augusta	
Jacob Eslworth	215	Augusta	
Wallace Estill	360	Augusta	
Moses Eslworth	357	Augusta	
George Thompson	187	Albemarle	
Hugh Williams	241	Brunswick	
Joseph Greer	317	Bedford	
James George	400	Pittsylvania	
William Mullings	290	Pittsylvania	
Israel Christian	135	Augusta	
David Lowderback	164	Augusta	
Robert Martin	270	Pittsylvania	
Jeremiah Harrison	286	Augusta	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Countries where situate	Dates of the patents
John Handy.....	221	Pittsylvania.....	1 st March 1773.
Hugh McCormick..	300	Buckingham.....	
John Allison.....	64	Augusta.....	
Charles Christian..	400	Amherst.....	
John Cabell.....	500	Buckingham.....	
Thomas Emmerson..	400	Albemarle.....	
James Goss.....	350	Buckingham.....	
Peter Holland.....	161	Bedford.....	
James Meredith..	200	Pittsylvania.....	
Edward Moody...	400	Albemarle.....	
Patrick Napier....	400	Albemarle.....	
Sarah Gotes.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Henrico.....	
Jesse Tate.....	333	Mecklenburg.....	
Joseph Blaypole..	100	Augusta.....	
Charles Christian..	400	Amherst.....	
John Rust.....	126	Augusta.....	
John Rice.....	354	Pittsylvania.....	
David Robinson..	50	Augusta.....	
Hugh Logan.....	40	Botetourt.....	
Jacob Peters.....	69	Augusta.....	
Avan Thomas.....	97	Augusta.....	
Samuel Walker...	96	Botetourt.....	
William Stalp...	71	Augusta.....	
Barbara Smith...	168	Augusta.....	
Henry Stone.....	69	Augusta.....	
James Hoghead jun	379	Augusta.....	
Morris Offeel....	560	Augusta.....	
George Shore.....	25	Norfolk.....	
James Dyer.....	104	Augusta.....	
Christian Lester...	86	Augusta.....	
David Scott.....	85	Botetourt.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents.
Abraham Miller ...	80	Augusta	1 st March 1773.
Henry Stone	54	Augusta	
Alexander Walker..	90	Augusta	
Nicholas Lewis	23	Gloucester.	
Paulser Meigeley...	68	Augusta	
Elias Willis	67	Albemarle	
Michael Wierfoung..	70	Augusta	
The same	50	Augusta	
Ronrad Weble	84	Augusta	
Daniel Smith	71	Augusta	
Thomas Waddill...	25	Augusta	
Christopher Shepherd	97	Albemarle	
George Wilson	60	Botetourt	
Peter Smith	65	Augusta	
William Shannon..	94	Augusta	
Ronrod Humble...	89	Augusta	
Benjamin Davis....	97	Chesterfield.	
Bastian Kover	44	Augusta	
Edward James	15	Princess Anne	
Felix Gilbert	20	Augusta	
Nathan Britt	13	Southampton...	
James Davis	41	Pittsylvania	
Valentine Castle	87	Augusta	
John Childres	49	Buckingham	
John Dean	50	Botetourt	
John Boutts	80	Augusta	
Buddy Smith	12	Brunswick	
Paul Teeter	53	Augusta	
Frederick Glassprenard	83	Augusta	
Alexander Miller...	90	Augusta	
Henry Lanciscus...	45	Augusta	
Joshua Parly	12	Bedford	

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sheet 6.

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Barnett Lynch...	98	Augusta	1 st March 1773.
Joseph Lemmon...	58	Augusta.	
Peter Venninen...	11	Augusta.	
John Miller.....	41	Botetourt.	
Peter Miller.....	95	Augusta	
Michael Rooper..	72	Augusta.	
Matthew Harshbarger	90	Dinwiddie.	
George Eland....	40	Albemarle.	
James Cunningham	40	Augusta.	
Elizabeth Craig..	72	Augusta.	
John Jordan....	90	Augusta.	
William Jordan..	90	Augusta.	
John Harrison...	90	Augusta.	
John Hinkel....	67	Augusta.	
Bastian Hover..	45	Augusta.	
Peter Hoat.....	97	Augusta.	
Anthony Johnson	72	Augusta.	
John Ingram....	73	Brunswick	
Jacob Harman...	70	Augusta.	
Andrew Hamilton	60	Botetourt.	
Paul Hartwell..	13	Brunswick	
Lewis Dudley....	62	Middlesex	
William Anderson	54	Surry.	
Cornelius Bogert...	55	Augusta.	
Black Courtney...	62	Mecklenburg	
William Cook...	67	Pittsylvania.	
Elizabeth Craig..	45	Augusta.	
Abel Griffith....	86	Augusta.	
John Burinside..	21	Augusta.	
Andrew Fule....	81	Augusta.	
George Peake....	50	Pittsylvania.	
Jacob Bear....	72	Augusta.	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Christopher Brunk....	21	Augusta	13 th March 1773
John Craton	50	Augusta	
Mark Foster	50	Pittsylvania	
Roger Atkinson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Prince George.....	13 th June 1773.
Julius Allen	$\frac{1}{2}$	Henrico	
Robert Adams.....	400	Pittsylvania.....	
Lodwick Apshear....	140	Bedford	
John Adams	400	Halifax	
Mark Andrews.....	145	Prince Edward	
James Bryan	50	Botetourt	
Bayilla Brown.....	193	Albemarle & Augusta	
William Blackwell..	192	Albemarle	
Richard Ennscomb..	845	Brunswick	
Henry Barnes.....	30	Amherst	
Joseph Brack	150	Spotsylvania	
John Benson	220	Augusta	
Charles Burton	25	Chesterfield	
John Baird	495	Halifax	
George Boyd	168	Halifax	
The same	180	Halifax	
John Beasley	26	Amelia	
James Beckham.....	400	Orange	
John Bender	210	Bedford	
Henry Bench	54	Amherst	
William Peters Martin	1616	Pittsylvania.....	
William Craig	400	Albemarle	
Joshua Dillingham..	185	Pittsylvania.....	
Jacob Chavas	287	Mecklenburg	
William Cunningham	3 50	Halifax	
Benjamin Colland ..	250	Amherst	
Joel Crawford	184	Amherst	
James Cox	317	Pittsylvania.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Date of the Patent
Joanna Collins	32	Albemarle	15 th June 1773.
John Chateil	96	Bedford	
Richard Cross	92	Dinwiddie	
Bolling Clarke	42	Bedford	
Charles Christian . .	68	Albemarle	
William Carleton . .	98	Botetourt	
William Cravens . .	65	Augusta	
John Coleman	28	Brunswick	
Jonas Blightorne . .	54	Chesterfield	
William Carleton . .	90	Botetourt	
Benjamin Clarke . .	236	Bedford	
Robert Donald	428	Augusta	
James & Robert Donald	530	Bedford	
Thomas Dillard junr .	400	Halifax	
William Dancy	35	Chesterfield	
Thomas Dillard Senr . .	92	Pittsylvania	
Thomas Dillard junr & Isaac Clements . .	181	Pittsylvania	
Nicholas Davis	185	Amherst	
William Dobbie	405	Halifax	
Robert Davis	400	Halifax	
James Drummond . .	172	Halifax	
Isham Eppes	2	Dinwiddie	
Francis Eppes	7	Dinwiddie	
William Evans	360	Amherst	
Josiah Freeman	50	Sussex	
Guven Franklin	494	Bedford	
John Francis	400	Augusta	
Joseph Farmer	14	Chesterfield	
Andrew Ferguson . . .	98	Pittsylvania	
Thomas Flowers	50	Pittsylvania	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Date of the Patent
John Farguson . . .	5	chesterfield	15 th June 1773.
Ambrose Gatewood . .	318	Amherst	
James Greenlee	260	Botetourt	
Ambrose Grizzard . . .	575	Sursex	
Paschal Greenhill . . .	31	Prince Edward . . .	
Richard Gregory	300	Halifax	
William Gibbs	27	chesterfield	
Richard Gwinn	335	Pittsylvania	
James Greenlee	40	Augusta	
William Graves	245	chesterfield	
James Hicks	40	Brunswick	
John Higginbotham . . .	53	Amherst	
Richard Hodges & } John Gielburn . . . }	292½	Princess Anne	
Robert Hill	300	Pittsylvania	
Robert Hairston	443	Lunenburg	
John Hampton	650	Bedford	
Johnathan Hanby & } David Hanby . . . }	964	Pittsylvania	
John Holland	400	Albemarle	
Archelaus Hughes } & John Wimbush }	400	Pittsylvania	
The same	100	Pittsylvania	
The same	217	Pittsylvania	
Robert Higginson	238	Brunswick	
Robert Irvine	680	Bedford	
Thomas Joplin	400	Amherst	
The same	30	Amherst	
The same	400	Amherst	
Thomas Jones	384	Charlotte	
Robert Jones	127	Pittsylvania	
Benjamin Johnson	350	Halifax	
Richard Jones	229	Halifax	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents ^(P. 107) sheet 7.
Robert Jennings.....	426	Charlotte.....	15 th June 1773.
Eddy Jarrard.....	701	Sussex.....	
Alexander Womack.....	321	Bedford.....	
John Wilson.....	296	Halifax.....	
Thomas Wood.....	200	Augusta.....	
Alexander White.....	185	Augusta.....	
John Wharton.....	44	Albemarle.....	
Minor Wilks.....	334	Pittsylvania.....	
John Ward.....	700	Pittsylvania.....	
William Waddill.....	400	Albemarle.....	
Charles Lewis.....	387	Pittsylvania.....	
William Leftwich.....	120	Bedford.....	
Joseph Lane.....	79	Sussex.....	
Nathaniel Law.....	100	Pittsylvania.....	
John Leitch.....	352	Bedford.....	
Thomas Morrow.....	165	Pittsylvania.....	
George Malone.....	420	Mecklenburg.....	
Michael Madox.....	108	Pittsylvania.....	
James Matthews.....	92	Amherst.....	
David Moore.....	99	Amherst.....	
Robert M ^c Cutchen.....	50	Augusta.....	
William Moore.....	96	Chesterfield.....	
George Moore.....	90	Halifax.....	
Daniel Mitchell.....	454	Bedford.....	
Martin Mason.....	150	Bedford.....	
Thomas Morrison.....	129	Pittsylvania.....	
Minor Marsh.....	250	Halifax.....	
Aaron Meeks.....	400	Halifax.....	
Hugh M ^c Law.....	200	Bedford.....	
Christopher M ^c Rae.....	360	Albemarle.....	
Thomas Morrison.....	169	Pittsylvania.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
James O'bryan	98	Augusta	15 th June 1773.
William Preston	183	Botetourt	
The same	345	Botetourt	
The same	54	Botetourt	
The same	400	Botetourt	
The same	210	Botetourt	
The same	1293	Botetourt	
The same	220	Botetourt	
The same	350	Botetourt	
Jack Pennington	405	Mecklenburg	
James Pennington	135	Mecklenburg	
William Pennington	410	Mecklenburg	
William Petty Esq.	204	Halifax	
Richard Richardson	400	Mecklenburg	
William Rutherford	292	Albemarle	
Thomas Rickets	350	Amherst	
Isaac Reade	400	Brunswick	
John Rhodes	142	Albemarle	
Walter Robertson	800	Halifax	
John Sheild	50	Amherst	
James Smith	236	Pittsylvania	
Alexander Shaw	25	Dimwiddie	
Charles Smith	400	Prince Edward	
John Smith	380	Halifax	
Archibald Smith	383	Pittsylvania	
John Small	115	Amherst	
Joshua Stone	194	Halifax	
John Smith	352	Halifax	
Sylvanus Stokes	400	Halifax	
John Sharpe	226	Bedford	
Gabriel Shelton & } William Pace .. }	400	Pittsylvania	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Date of the Patent.
Gabriel Shelton & William Pace.....	404	Pittsylvania.....	15 th June 1773.
George Taylor.....	60	Botetourt.....	
The same.....	90	Botetourt.....	
James M ^c Alexander.....	232	Pittsylvania.....	
The same.....	480	Pittsylvania.....	
The same.....	236	Pittsylvania.....	
William Austin.....	210	Pittsylvania.....	
John Bennett.....	135	Augusta.....	
Peter M ^c Canley.....	135	Albemarle.....	
James M ^c Dowell.....	400	Augusta.....	
John Dyre.....	400	Halifax.....	
Walter Lyon and George Jameson..	6	Princess Anne.....	
Peter Le Grand.....	804	Pittsylvania.....	
Christopher Dick.....	17	Augusta.....	
David Laird.....	220	Augusta.....	
Moses Martin.....	170	Albemarle.....	
Robert Mitchell.....	400	Bedford.....	
Richard Napier.....	364	Albemarle.....	
William Pannell.....	1000	Orange.....	
John Presson.....	9	Surry.....	
Thomas Poage.....	98	Augusta.....	
The same.....	50	Augusta.....	
John Presson.....	100	Surry.....	
John Perkins.....	155	Louisa.....	
John Poage.....	180	Augusta.....	
David Robinson.....	590	Botetourt.....	
William Ryburn.....	825	Pittsylvania.....	
John Sturdivant.....	16 ³ / ₄	Prince George.....	
Gabriel Shelton.....	794	Pittsylvania.....	
John Spence.....	94	Southampton.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
Daniel Tucker	6	Amherst	15 th June 1773.
James Tremble	90	Augusta	
William Thompson " William Preston	100	Botetourt	
The same	100	Botetourt	
The same	190	Botetourt	
The same	144	Botetourt	
The same	186	Botetourt	
The same	120	Botetourt	
Anthony Thornton junr	65	Caroline	
Zachariah Brown ..	96	Sumnerland	
James Cox	200	Pittsylvania	
Arthur M'Clure	35	Augusta	
Richard Ballaway ..	620	Bedford	
Samuel Crocket	46	Augusta	
Joseph Dennis	50	Botetourt	
David Frame	286	Augusta	
David Hunt	200	Pittsylvania	
John Holland	400	Albemarle	
John Jones	23½	Dinwiddie	
Sylvester Juneau	640	Halifax	
Peter Kelly	50	Botetourt	
Thomas Maxwell	79	Albemarle	
Thomas Miller	150	Pittsylvania	
Robert Page	54	Amherst	
Andrew Sorey	20½	Princess Anne	
Peter Royster	400	Halifax	
Archibald Smith	807	Pittsylvania	
Andrew Shanklin	318	Augusta	
Abraham Smith	170	Amherst	
John Simmons	177	Pittsylvania	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Thomas Turk.....	300	Augusta.....	15 th June 1773.
Philip Thurmon..	316	Albemarle.....	
William Thompson	327	Bedford.....	
James Tucker.....	800	Mecklenburg.....	
John Thurmon....	70	Albemarle.....	
Francis Turner....	86	Amherst.....	
William Lym....	281	Halifax.....	
Cornelius Thomas..	204	Amherst.....	
Isaac Talbot and Edmund Smith }	383	Bedford.....	
William Thomas..	324	Bedford.....	
Isaac Tremble.....	58	Botetourt.....	
George Taylor.....	600	Botetourt.....	
John Trabue.....	45	Durividdie.....	
William Thomas and Achilles Tanning. }	308	Halifax.....	
Jonathan Williams	24	Henrico.....	
George Taylor.....	110	Botetourt.....	<div> <div>An Old order of Council</div> <div>Old Survey</div> </div>
Robert Walker.....	186½	Norfolk.....	
Thomas Wilson....	124	Botetourt.....	
Robert Young.....	154	Botetourt.....	
Edmund Lyne.....	7675	Pittsylvania.....	
John Ward.....	365	Bedford.....	
William Preston..	2175	Botetourt.....	
George Mercer — Andrew Wagener and John West joint }	6788	Botetourt.....	
George Washington George Muse }	7276	Botetourt.....	
			1 st December 1773 Granted Conformable to Governor Dinwiddie's Proclamation

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the patents
John Fry, Adam Ste- phens, Andrew Lewis, Peter Hogg, John Savage, Thomas Bullet, Wright and David Wilper David Richardson, Robt. Stobo's Represen- tatives, Jacob Van- braam, John Baynes John Tower's Represen- tatives, Andrew Fowler, Thomas Kapp, Arthur Watts's re- presentatives, John Fox, Francis Self, Robert Stewart, Robert Murphy John Smith, Alexander Bonny, William McMurry and Mary Horn....	21,941	Botetourt	1 st December 1773 Granted Conform- able to Governor Dunwiddie's Pro- clamation.
William Bonough James Craik and George Muse... John Connolly... Charles Warmstoff... Daniel McDowell... William Edmiston William Ingles... George Washington Esq James Ewing... Hugh Stephenson... Mitchell Clay... William Edmiston..	28,400 7,894 2000 2000 1000 1000 2183 1000 1000 803 1000	Botetourt Botetourt Fincastle Fincastle Botetourt Fincastle Fincastle Augusta Botetourt Augusta Fincastle Fincastle	Conformable to Governor Dun- widdie's Procla- mation 16 th December 1773 5 th July 1774 Officers and Soldiers rights under the King's Procla- mation....

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Jacob Rusinger.....	98	Botetourt.....	3 ^d July 1774.
Francis Kirkley.....	150	Augusta.....	
George Ridley.....	400	Mecklenburg.....	
Jacob Bear.....	363	Augusta.....	
John Conner.....	254	Amherst.....	
Edmund Hobbs.....	500	Bedford.....	
John Craig.....	400	Orange.....	
Robert Young.....	550	Augusta.....	
William Armstrong.....	170	Augusta.....	
John Wimbish & } Archelaus Hughes }	265	Pittsylvania.....	
Alexander Smith.....		Buckingham.....	
William Cabell.....	250	Buckingham.....	
George Shoemaker.....	120	Augusta.....	
William Wright.....	404	Pittsylvania.....	
John Wimbish.....	117	Ditto.....	
Thomas Joplin.....	391	Amherst.....	
Samuel Beatty.....	110	Augusta.....	
William Lynch.....	339	Pittsylvania.....	
Sampson and } George Matthews }	350	Augusta.....	
William Bilbo.....		Botetourt.....	
James Bell.....	113	Augusta.....	
Nicholas Perkins.....	340	Halifax.....	
John Leitch.....	320	Albemarle.....	
John Smither.....	113	Buckingham.....	
David Crawford.....	195	Amherst.....	
Robert Anderson.....	700	Louisa.....	

To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of patents
John Jackson.....	150	Brunswick.....	3 rd July 1774.
John Parrs.....	200	Pittsylvania.....	
Philip Parberry...	200	Botetourt.....	
John Kelly.....	110	Augusta.....	
Martin Key.....	200	Albemarle.....	
Henry Mills junr..	258	Ditto.....	
William Hunt Allen	100	Buckingham....	
William Sautler....	466	Bedford.....	
John Cobbs.....	500	Bedford.....	
Robert Cobbs.....	10 40	Ditto.....	
Peter Terry.....	211	Pittsylvania....	
William Cabell junr	3200	Amherst.....	
Nicholas Porter....	1000	Orange.....	
Charles Goodman..	116	Albemarle.....	
John Smith.....	375	Halifax.....	Old survey
Thomas Murdock..	170	Pittsylvania....	
Nicholas Cabell...	5176	Amherst.....	
The same.....	400	Ditto.....	
The same.....	450	Ditto.....	
The same.....	450	Ditto.....	
Joseph Cabell.....	100	Buckingham....	
The same.....	188	Amherst.....	
Nicholas Cabell...	300	Ditto.....	
Andley Paul.....	185	Botetourt.....	Old survey
George Somervall..	236	Augusta.....	
Philip Parberry...	210	Botetourt.....	
Samuel Ballard..	198	Pittsylvania....	

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents ^{[p. 115] sheet 9}
John Thompson....	104	Bedford	5 th July 1774—
James Vaughan....	400	Halifax	
John Hopkins....	200	Albemarle	
Francis Kirkley....	110	Augusta	
Ralph Joplin....	400	Amherst	
John Mitten....	133	Halifax	
John Heird....	431	Pittsylvania	
Patrick Kenan....	128	Augusta	
Henry Winfree....	243	Bicesterfield	
Israel Standeford....	404	Pittsylvania	
Patrick Moreton....	397	Albemarle	
Robert McBlanchard & Katey his wife....	184	Botetourt	
Walter Robertson....	210	Halifax	
Peter Sellers....	183	Augusta	
Manasseh M'Fela....	217	Prince Edward....	
Roger Kays....	136	Augusta	
Martin Keys....	250	Albemarle	
Daniel Prentiss....	170	Botetourt	
William Davenport	300	Bumbarland	
Robert Campbell....	140	Augusta	
William Harris....	245	Albemarle	
John Poage	650	Augusta	
William Cunningham	150	Augusta	
James Dablin....	280	Augusta	
Richard Copeland....	900	Pittsylvania	
William Greer....	195	Bedford	
John Edmondson....	410	Halifax	
Elijah Garton....	154	Augusta	

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To whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
Henry Parr	212	Pittsylvania	5 th July 1774.
John Westmorland	380	Mecklenburg	
Robert Campbell	150	Augusta	
Samuel Harris	113	Halifax	
John Nelson	154	Halifax	
Nicholas Edmunds	886	Sumnerburg	
Butthbert Webb	229	Amherst	
William Garland	486	Buckingham	
Hugh Donaghe	227	Augusta	
Francis Kirkley	225	Ditto	
Robert Ewing	200	Bedford	
James Overate	400	Halifax	
James Wright	346	Botetourt	
Andrew Depe	206	Albemarle	
Thomas Dooley	142	Bedford	
James Fears	192	Prince Edward	
John Madison	109	Botetourt	
John Wimbush	200	Pittsylvania	
Moses Lasley	398	Louisa	
John Holland	100	Buckingham	
Robert Clarke	267	Bedford	
May Burton	575	Albemarle	
Joseph Rutledge	280	Amelia	
William Harris	211	Albemarle	
James Farley	418	Prince Edward	
James Farley	345	Prince Edward	
Henry Huff	350	Bedford	
Isaac Harding	183	Albemarle	
William Herd	393	Pittsylvania	
Robert Brackenridge	107	Botetourt	

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Henry Switzard....	270	Botetourt.....	5 th July 1774.
William Cornelius.	170	Pittsylvania.....	
Richard Winton...	129	Pittsylvania.....	
Joseph Mountfort..	129	Southampton.....	
Jesse Burton.....	245	Goochland.....	
William East...	640	Halifax.....	
Sampson & George	312	Augusta.....	
Matthews.....			
George Griffith.....	108	Bedford.....	
Nathaniel M'Clure	150	Augusta.....	
Sampson & George	240	Ditto.....	
Matthews.....			
William Paxton....	164	Botetourt.....	
Ebenezer M'Karg...	332	Mecklenburg.....	
Joshua Hopkins...	202	Norfolk.....	
William Glass....	300	Bedford.....	
Hugh Donagho &	164	Augusta.....	
James Hooke.....			
David Reel.....	110	Augusta.....	
Thomas Jefferson...	157	Botetourt.....	
Gilbert Marshall...	160	Augusta.....	
Barzilla Brown....	100	Albemarle.....	
Thomas Barnett....	150	Augusta.....	
Nicholas Edmunds..	150	Halifax.....	
Elisha Rodson.....	400	Ditto.....	
Samuel Hows.....	1295	Perquimans.....	
William Amistead...	111	Charlotte.....	
John Brown.....	225	Botetourt.....	
Robert Dunwooddy...	154	Amherst.....	
George Walton.....	219	Bedford.....	
Edward Watts....	389	Orange.....	

to whom granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the patents
Nathan Hall.....	277	Pittsylvania.....	5 th July 1774
Sampson & George } Matthews.....	80	Botetourt.....	
David Lytle.....	75	Botetourt.....	
Martin King.....	46	Augusta.....	
The same.....	65	Ditto.....	
John Payne.....	23 ³ / ₄	Goochland.....	
Jacob Michaux.....	7 ¹ / ₂	Bumbarland.....	
Charles Johnson.....	77 ¹ / ₂	Goochland.....	
Alexander Shaw.....	.4	Dinwiddie.....	
Jesse Satum.....	76	Brunswick.....	
John Guinn.....	200	Halifax.....	
Isham Hill.....	79	Nansemond.....	
Peter Hoal.....	90	Augusta.....	
John Hewitt.....	44	Botetourt.....	
William McKee.....	50	Augusta.....	
Richard McKee.....	50	Botetourt.....	
William Roff.....	25	Mecklenburg.....	
Humphry Parish.....	2 ³ / ₄	Goochland.....	
John Phillips.....	50	Augusta.....	
John Hewitt.....	85	Mecklenburg.....	
Jacob Moon.....	67	Albemarle.....	
James Kerr.....	97	Augusta.....	
Alexander Crocket.....	97	Ditto.....	
John Brunk.....	50	Ditto.....	
Abraham Warwick.....	45	Amherst.....	
John Phillips.....	86	Augusta.....	
George Lewis.....	106	Ditto.....	
William Barrow.....	88	Brunswick.....	
David Williams.....	48	Augusta.....	

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sheet 10

To whom Granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
William Wilkinson...	30	Buckingham	5 th July 1774.
Jacob Trace	94	Augusta	
Andrew Lewis	63	Botetourt	
Joshua Wilkins	84	Norfolk	
William Wilkins			
Peter Creekmur & Foreman Creekmur			
Francis West	70	Amherst	
Burgess Wall	28	Brunswick	
Jeremiah Yancy	45	Albemarle	
Benj ^r Mosely	90	Brunswick	
Samuel Marksbury	73	Amherst	
William Wood	70	Amherst	
James Montgomery	37	Botetourt	
John Moore	66	Halifax	
Vivion Brooking	6	Amelia	
Thomas M ^r Kee	90	Augusta	
James Smith	16	Botetourt	
James Wright	20	D ^r .	
Anthony Litching	98	Augusta	
William M ^r Elure	48	Augusta	
Andrew Henry	98	Botetourt	
John Hancock	87	Albemarle	
Richard M ^r Lee	43	Augusta	
George Dratton	45	Augusta	
Micajah Childs	38	Albemarle	
James Barnett	35	Botetourt	
John Bowler	70	Ditto	
Elisha Copland	26	Nansemond	
James Greenlee	60	Botetourt	
Nicholas Edmunds	88	Halifax	
Robert Dunlop	66	Augusta	
James Crawford	26	Botetourt	

To whom Granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
William Mead.....	31	Bedford.....	5 th July 1774
Robert Lawan.....	42	Ditto.....	
Joseph Dixon.....	70	Do.....	
Christopher Godfrey Milton.....	60	Augusta.....	
James Montgomery..	113	Botetourt.....	
William Low.....	36	Buckingham....	
James Smith.....	75	Botetourt.....	
Edmund Bowney & Thomas Lewis.....	39 ³ / ₄	Princess Anne...	
William Cunningham	83	Augusta.....	
Jesse Patey.....	46	Pittsylvania.....	
Thomas German.....	73	Albemarle.....	
Vivion Brooking...	6	3 Roads in Amelia	
James Buchanan...	54	Augusta.....	
John Roberts.....	51	Dinwiddie.....	
David & Samuel Helms.....	72	Nansemond.....	
John Wann.....	90	Lunenburg.....	
Andrew Wilson....	60	Augusta.....	
James Lume.....	45	Mecklenburg....	
Samuel Wilson....	86	Augusta.....	
Zachariah Mills..	390	Albemarle.....	
Robert Puffin....	5658	Brunswick.....	Old Survey—
Jacob Parsinger....	77	Botetourt.....	
John Hancock....	112	Albemarle.....	
Hugh & Peter Rose	148	Amherst.....	

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To whom Granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situated	Dates of the Patents
John Shotwell	4 10	Mecklenburg	5 th July 1774
John Watkins	2 30	Botetourt	
Jeremiah Garland	8 30	Buckingham	
Hugh McElroy	3 54	Bedford	
Anne & John Smith	9 4	Warwick & Eliz: City	
James Griffin	3 26	Mecklenburg	
Francis Appes	4 00	Dimwiddie	
Henry Thornhill	1 45	Augusta	
Thomas & And ^r Lewis	12 20	Botetourt	
John Donelson	4 03	Pittsylvania	
Edmund Pendleton	17 50	Louisa	
Archibald Smith	2 46	Pittsylvania	
Lewis Whitehead	1 44	Southampton	
Michael Pruitt	4 50	Bedford	
Joshua Winfield	7 05	Mecklenburg	
John Donelson	4 00	Pittsylvania	
Michael Bowyer	3 37	Botetourt	
John Elliotts	4 00	Halifax	
John Randall Gunter	2 14	Brunswick	
Adam Sellers	5 42	Augusta	
Thomas Underwood	4 00	Louisa	
Simon Miller	4 34	Bedford	
Joseph Waggaman	6 33	Accomack	
John Kinkade	2 20	Augusta	
Thomas Finnie	8 43	Halifax	
John Graham	2 62	Sumnerburg	
John Spencer	2 20	Albemarle	
Zachariah Mills	4 00	Albemarle	
Alexander Mitchell	2 45	Albemarle	
John Blanks	1 13	Sumnerburg	
John Ruffin	9 78	Mecklenburg	
Richard Kells	3 00	Southampton	

(may be)

To whom Granted	Quantities of Land	Counties where situate	Dates of the Patents
William Mead	300	Halifax	5 th July 1774.
Thomas O Neal	379	Augusta	
Thomas Lane and Lucy his Wife	200	Southampton	
Thomas Staples	360	Lunenburg	
John Thrasher	130	Halifax	
John Wooten Nelson . .	750	D ^o	
John Mills	340	Augusta	
Michael Pruitt	400	Halifax	

Names referred to in the 14th Page.

John Savage, Robert Langan, Robert Tunstall,
 Edmund Wagener, Richard Trotter, Wm Johnson, Hugh M Roy, Richard
 Smith, John Smith, Charles Smith, Angus M Donald Nathan Chapman,
 Joseph Gatewood, James Samuel, Michael Scully, Edward Godwin, William
 Bailey, Henry Bailey, William Cofland, Mathew Doran, John Ramsay, Charles
 James, Matthew Con, Marshall Pratt, John Wilson, William Johnson, John Hilem,
 Nathl Barrett, David Gannon, Patrick Salloway, Timothy Conway, Christian
 Bumgardner, John Houston, John Maid, James Ford, William Broughton,
 William Barnes, Edward Evans, Thomas Moss, Mathew Jones, Philip Gatewood,
 Hugh Paul, David Staples, William Lowry, James Ludlow, James Lahot, James
 Gwinn, Joshua Jordan, William Jenkins, James Comstock, Richard Morris,
 John Gholson, Robert Jones, William Hagan, John Franklin, John Bishop, George
 Malcombe, William Coleman, Richard Bolton, John Kincaid and George Hurst

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Endorsed. N^o 2/ In the last of Summors' Letter of 24th

Decemr 1774. / (2.)

(Circular)

Williamsburg 10th June 1774. [P. 37]

Sir

The intelligence which I have received from Lord Pitt, of the motions and disposition of the Indians giving me now good grounds to believe that hopes of a pacification can be no longer entertained, and that these People will by no means be diverted from their design of falling upon the back parts of this Country and committing all the outrages and devastation which will be in their power to effect, it is Necessary (the Assembly not having thought proper to pay attention to this momentous business though they were sufficiently apprised of it) that we should have recourse to the only means which are left in our power, to extricate ourselves out of so calamitous a situation.

You are therefore upon the receipt of this letter immediately to give orders that the Militia of your County be forthwith imbodyed, and, held in readiness, either to defend that part of the County or to march to the assistance of any other, as occasion may require, and in General to exert those few powers, in the best manner, according to your abilities, that may Answer the present exigence, leaving it to your own zeal and discretion to provide extraordinary means for any extraordinary occasion, that may arise, as, if you should

find, by following the Enemy into their own country and beyond the limits prescribed in the Act of Assembly, and can prevail on your men to agree to it, that it would be an opportunity of striking such a stroke, as might prove decisive, I cannot but suppose the Necessity of it would justify you with your Country, and the benefit accruing from it ensure you their Applause, and therefore oblige the Assembly to indemnify you, but this however I can only recommend to your own Judgment to do as you shall think best, as People will be more apt to determine the merit of such a Measure by the ^[p. 139]event than by the reasons which induced you to adopt it; and it exceeds the Authority which I have to vest you with.

I also recommend to your own Judgment, whether you should not employ your men to erect small Forts in such places as would serve best to protect the adjacent Settlers, to secure all important passes, and likewise to cover the retreat of the Militia in case the Number of the Indians should unfortunately make that step at any time Necessary; - it has been represented to me that a Fort at the conflux of the Great Kanaway and the Ohio would answer several good purposes of this kind, which however I must leave to be considered by you, and the other commanding Officers of the

Militia, whose knowledge of the country will make proper judges of its expediency.

You ought to keep up a continual correspondence with all the Lieutenants and Commanding Officers of the adjoining Counties, so as that you may be able to assist each other in the most effectual and expeditious manner, and, if to answer any good purpose, to join your respective corps of Militia into one body. [P. 140]

And you are to report to me from time to time all your proceedings.

That the Country may be convinced of my resolution not to neglect any thing in my power to serve it, I shall, at my own risk endeavour to furnish you with powder and ball; and as expeditiously as possible.

I am Sir &c

(Signed)

Dunmore

P. S.

If a communication was kept open between the mouth of the Great Kanawha and Fort Pitt, now called Fort Dunmore, it might effectually protect the settlers in that part of the Country and save the Indians at the same time.

(copy)

Williamsburg 24th December 1774. [P. 13]

Sir

I have received, from Lord Dartmouth, an extract of a letter of which the inclosed is a copy.

You have been very much imposed upon by the account given you, which you thought fit to transmit to His Majesty's Minister. There is no other Colonel Bressop than an old man of Ninety years of Age, who has not removed from his habitation for many years: for some, from my own knowledge; and for the rest from incontestable Authority. There is indeed one Michael Bressop (not a Colonel but a Trader) who with others is said to have killed three Indians (not on a Scout but) returning from the back Settlements where he had been on his private business, and where he found the Indians ravaging the country; and murdering every White man they could lay their hands on, and therefore, very far from being the cause of a War, as you would suggest, or even of hostilities, was the consequence of repeated hostilities committed by the Indians on the People of our Frontiers; and both these Bressops are (not Virginians nor even inhabitants of Virginia but) belonging to and Inhabitants of Maryland: With respect however to which, or the cause of the War of the Indians, I conceive it not necessary for me to send you Proofs.

But what concerns me most to acquaint you of, is that, if the matter which was the subject of your in-

formation to Lord Dartmouth, was such as you thought it your business to intermeddle with, you ought to have communicated your intelligence to me, and let me know the channels by which you received it, because I, only, had the immediate power in my hands of rectifying such disorders, as you mention, if they happened in the Government of Virginia; and this sir you did not do, nor did you ever make known to me your thoughts which you tell Lord Dartmouth you represented to the Governor of Virginia.

And, as you confess yourself that your information came from no good Authority, you ought to have examined, with some care, into the truth of it, and to have been certain that you had not been deceived in any particular of it, before you ventured to put your Account into a channel which was to convey it before the King; and which Account could not fail of causing emotions of great anxiety in the Royal breast, and in those of his servants, for the event related, as well as of indignation against the Governor to whose carelessness it might be attributed.

But by not having used these Necessary precautions, independent of the personal disregard with which you have so unconcernedly treated me, you have been made the means of communicating false intelligence, and which reflects upon the Justice and the

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
vigilance of the whole Government over which I have
the honour to Preside.

I am Sir Y^c

(Signed)

Dummore.

Major General Haldimand.

Endorsed. In the part of Dummore's / letter of the 24

Dec^r / N^o. 23 / (12) / N^o. 12. /

(N^o. 18.)Whitehall March 3^d 1775. [P. 167]

Earl of Dunmore.

My Lord,

[I have received your Lordship's Dispatch of the 24th Dec^r N^o. 23, & it is with the greatest Satisfaction that I have it in command from the King to acquaint your Lordship that what you say in justification of your conduct in respect to those Transactions in the Indian Country to which my Letters N^o. 12 & 13 refer, leaves no Room in the Royal Breast to doubt of the uprightness of your Lordship's Intentions. At the same time it will be very proper that your Lordship should signify the King's disallowance of the Indian purchase upon the Ohio, lest the Adventurers in that purchase should from your having consented to transmit their pretensions, entertain a Hope that such purchase will on any account be approved of there.]

The steps which have been pursued [P. 168] in the different Counties of Virginia to carry into Execution the Resolutions of the General Congress are of so extraordinary a Nature, that I am at a loss for words to express the criminality of them, & my surprise, that, the people should be so infatuated, as tamely to submit to Acts of such Tyranny & Oppression; It is however an Evil.

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which, from the Situation & Circumstances of Virginia, where the People must ultimately depend for Subsistence upon an Export of the Produce of their Lands, will, I should conceive, work out its own Cure, & that the Promoters of those violent Measures will soon be convinced of the Folly of their Conduct, tho' not perhaps until some of them fall Victims to that Resentment / of the People, which will be the inevitable consequence of the Distress they must, in the end, be exposed to: But I will forbear at present to say more on this Subject, as I shall probably have occasion to speak more fully upon it in a separate dispatch as soon as I have received His Majesty's Commands upon the inclosed Resolution passed in the House of Commons the 27th of last Month; I shall therefore only add, that the Communication to Parliament of that part of your Letter which relates to the Proceedings of the People in the different Counties of Virginia will probably occasion the Restrictions proposed to be laid upon the Trade of the New England Governments being extended to Virginia.

It would have been very agreeable to me, if I could have obtained an Appointment for Mr. Carter to be of the Council in the room

of Mr Page, but as Mr Savin Corbin had long
stood upon the list of the Board of Trade, &
was upon this occasion supported by the most
respectable Recommendations I could not under
your Lordship's favourable Representation of his
Character & Qualifications resist his Nomination,
in preference to another Person who had no
other Advantage but that of standing first
on your List.

I am &c

Dartmouth.

Endorsed. Dra^t to / The Earl of Dunmore. / [p. 172]
3^d March 1775. / (N^o 18.) / Ent^d Dup

(N^o 24.)

Williamsburg February 7th 1775. [p. 173]

My Lord

Since my letter to your Lordship of the 24th of December I have received your Lordship's dispatch N^o 15 dated 2^d of November, and two Circular letters one of the 19th of October and an other of the 2^d of November.

I am happy to find His Majesty has approved the resolution which I had formed of Marching a body of Men into the Country of the Indians; particularly as that Measure has had all the Success which could possibly have been wished, and of which your Lordship has a full account in my last letter.

I transmit to your Lordship two other Address^{es}, which have been delivered to me on the Occasion of the termination of the Indian disturbances, and I hope it will prove satisfactory to His Majesty and your Lordship, / that my Services on that occasion have been seen in so generally favourable a light by the people of this Colony. [p. 174]

I am obliged to remind your Lordship that a Coinage of halfpence which had been procured by this Colony, has lain, some time here waiting for His Majesty's Necessary Proclamation to give them currency, and many of the People of the Colony are desirous of having them circulate.

I transmit to your Lordship an extract of

a letter which I have received from a Gentleman in one of the back Counties of this Colony which gives a particular account of the steps still taking by a Number of Persons who are engaged in making a purchase of Lands of the Cherokee Indians, the same of whom I gave Notice to Mr. Stuart and recommended to him to use all his endeavours with the Indians to prevent the purchase from going on, (a copy of my letter on that occasion I have transmitted to your Lordship with my last letter N^o 23) which is the only means that ^{now} can avail, / but, by this extract inclosed, your Lordship will find has not deterred the said purchasers from proceeding or the Indians from accepting their offers.

I transmit to your Lordship the Account of His Majesty's Revenue of Duties for the year 1773, and the Account of the 2^d per hoghead with the Naval returns to the 25th of October 1774.

I also transmit to your Lordship the Minutes of Council from the 10th October 1772 to 25th of February 1774. and the Copy of a Proclamation issued by me on termination of the Indian disturbances.

I am My Lord

Your Lordships

Most Obedient / humble servant

Dunmore.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

Extract of a letter from Col: William Preston ^[p. 125]
to the Earl of Dunmore dated Fincastle County
the 23^d of January 1775.

One Col: Henderson and some others from North Carolina have lately been at the Cherokee Nation and made proposals of purchasing from the Indians all that fine country between the mouth of the Cherokee River and the Great Kanhawa; the terms were accepted by all the Chiefs then present, and the Little Carpenter went with Henderson to make choice of the goods which had been agreed upon for the consideration: a few days ago they returned through this County, the Little Carpenter on his way to his Nation and Henderson (with six Waggon's loaded with goods) to the Wawtogo, where he is to be met by all the Chiefs of the Cherokees; and proposes holding a Treaty some time in February or early in March to confirm the agreement, receive a Deed and deliver them the goods, which are to be several thousand Pounds worth.

The lands are to be bounded as follows. Be-
ginning on Holston River six Miles above the Great ^[p. 126]
Island, thence by a direct line to the Mouth of the
Great Kanhawa, thence down the Ohio to the Mouth of
the Tennessee or Cherokee River, thence up the said
River to Cumberland Mountain and along the
same to a place opposite to an Old Indian Town
in Powell's Valley, thence Crossing the same to Powell's

Mountain and with the same to the line first mentioned.

This great and fine Country Henderson proposes to settle early in the Spring, by selling it to the Adventurers at the moderate price of twenty Shillings Sterling per hundred Acres; which, with some further encouragement he offers will, I am apprehensive, induce a great many families to settle there who will not look upon themselves as Subjects to his Majesty, and therefore when they get possession it may be almost impossible to remove, or reduce them to obedience. Henderson undertakes to make deeds in his own and Company's Names to the purchasers as sole proprietors of the Land; and may easily persuade those ignorant People to believe his Title good: does not propose paying Quitrents / unless his Majesty will recognize his Title and in that case will only give up the Sovereignty and pay the usual Quitrents; but will reserve the granting the Land to the Company.

He declares that no Lands shall be surveyed with his bounds but such as shall be purchased from him; nor will he suffer those to be settled which have been surveyed for the Officers and Soldiers unless the owners compound with him and behave themselves well.

I did not see Henderson myself, but the above information I had from Major Campbell and several other Gentlemen of undoubted veracity who were in company with him.

This vast and valuable Tract of Land was never
 claimed by the Cherokees till within a few years last
 past; The Northward Indians held it untill the Treaty of
 Lancaster in 1744 when the six Nations sold it to Virginia.
 Some time after the Ohio Indians set up a claim to the
 said Land and it was purchased of them also by Vir-
 ginia at the Log Town Treaty in 1752 and the conveyance
 proved and recorded in the General Court. In 1768 the
 same Land was again purchased for Virginia at Fort
 Stanwix by Colonel Andrew Lewis and Doctor Walker, and
 in 1771, all the Land which the Cherokees claimed above
 a Line run from near the Great Island to the head
 branches of the Louisa, was purchased by Colonel Donel-
 son for this Colony.

Endorsed Extract of a letter from / Col^d William Preston /
 to the Earl of Dunmore.

Also endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / (N^o 24.) of 7th Feby.
 1775. / (3.)

[Virginia, 1773]

The Accot of his Majestys Revenue of Quitrents &c Arising ^[1773]
within this Colony of Virginia for the Year 1772

The Receiver General doth Charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.		
To Balance of the last Accot.	£ 11,350	2 6
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1773.	6	13 4
To the Accot. of Compositions for Escheated Lands	17	16 5

Quitrents for the Year 1773.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Amelia	37656 1/4	£ 376 11 3	£ 37 13 1	£ 338 18 2
Augusta	140000	£ 140 - -	14 . .	126 . .
Albemarle				
Accomack				
Amherst	120000	£ 120 - -	12 . .	108 . .
Brunswick				
Bedford				
Buckingham				
Botetourt				
Caroline				
Charles City				
Cumberland				
Chesterfield				
Charlotte	221487	£ 221 9 9	22 2 11	199 6 10
Switzerland	250000	£ 250 - -	25 . .	225 . .

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Elizabeth City.....	32866	£32 17 4	3 5 9	29 11 7
Essex.....				
Lincoln.....				
Gloucester.....	80000	£80 . .	8 . .	72 . .
Goochland.....				
Hanover.....				
Henrico.....	129647	£129 13 .	12 19 4	116 13 3
Hallifax.....				
James City.....				
Isle of Wight.....				
King William.....				
King & Queen.....	120000	£120 . .	12 . .	108 . .
Louisa.....	85000	£85 . .	8 10 .	76 10 .
Lunenburg.....	150000	£150 . .	15 . .	135 . .
Middlesex.....				
Mecklenburgh.....				
Nansemond.....				
Norfolk.....				
Northampton.....	40000	£40 . .	4 . .	36 . .
New Kent.....				
Orange.....				
Prince George.....	148819	£148 16 5	14 17 8	133 18 9
Princess Anne.....				

Counties Names	Number of acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Prince Edward	197692	£197 13 10	19 15 4	177 12 6
Pittsylvania				
Spotsylvania				
Surry	132977	£132 19 6	13 5 11	119 13 7
Southampton	90000	£90 . .	9 . .	81 . .
Sussex	50000	£50 . .	5 . .	45 . .
Warwick				
York				
				2128 11 1
				£13503 3 4

Brought Over £13503 3 4 [1794]

Arrears of Quitrents paid in the Year 1773.

Counties Names	Number of acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Augusta	1772 380000	£380 . .	£38 . .	£342 . .
Ditto	1771 170000	£170 . .	17 . .	153 . .
Amherst	1772 180000	£180 . .	18 . .	162 . .
Botetourt	1772 76000	£76 . .	7 12 . .	68 8 . .
Caroline	1772 60000	£60 . .	6 . .	54 . .
Charles City	1772 93666	£93 13 4	9 7 11	84 6 . .

Countries Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs allowances	Amount			
Chesterfield	1772 269 279	£ 269 5 7	26 18 7	242 7 -			
Charlotte	1772 120 000	£ 120 . .	12 . .	108 . .			
Ditto	1771 612 70	£ 61 5 5	6 2 6	55 2 11			
Essex	1772 60 000	£ 60 . .	6 . .	54 . .			
Goochland	1772 126 026	£ 126 . 6	12 12 .	113 8 6			
James City	1772 60 000	£ 60 . .	6 . .	54 . .			
King & Queen	1772 20 000	£ 20 . .	3 . .	18 . .			
Ditto	1767 268 01	£ 26 16 .	2 13 7	24 2 5			
Lunenburg	1772 920 99	£ 92 2 .	9 4 2	82 7 10			
Mecklenburgh	1772 240 000	£ 240 . .	24 . .	216 . .			
Orange	1772 140 000	£ 140 . .	14 . .	126 . .			
Ditto	1771 90 000	£ 90 . .	9 . .	81 . .			
Ditto	1768 80 000	£ 80 . .	8 . .	72 . .			
Surry	1772 742 1	£ 7 8 5	14 9	6 3 8			
Ditto	1771 86 95	£ 8 13 11	17 5	7 16 6			
Southampton	1772 133 522	£ 133 10 5	13 7 .	120 3 5			
York	1772 30 000	£ 30 . .	3 . .	27 . .			
Bedford	1771 40 000	£ 40 . .	4 . .	36 . .			
Hammond	1771 30 450	£ 30 9 .	3 . 11	27 8 1			
Ditto	1770 542 7	£ 5 8 6	10 10	4 7 8			
New Kent	1771 408 71	£ 40 17 5	41 9	36 15 8			
Ditto	1770 411 54	£ 41 3 1	42 4	37 . 9	2414 . 8 . 5		
Received of sundry Persons in several Counties					79 . 2 . 5		
					£ 15997 . - 2 .		

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself			
By paid to the Hon ^{ble} & Reverend Robert Scholmondeley on his Majesty's Warrant one years allowance ending the 25 th of October 1774	£	150	- -
By paid to James Abercrombie Esq ^r on his Majesty's Warrant one years Allowance ending the 21 st Sept ^r 1774		200	- -
By paid to M ^r . Commissary Cannon on his Majesty's Warrant one years Salary ending the 25 th of October 1774		100	- -
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for one years Salary ending the 25 th of October 1774		70	- -
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 20 th of January 1774 for paying to John Robinson Esq ^r or to his Assigns		4000	- -
By another of the same date for paying to Osgood Hanbury Esq ^r or to his Assigns		240	- -
By his Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James's the 25 th of June 1774 for paying to John Robinson Esq ^r or to his Assigns		2528	12 -
By another of the same date payable to Osgood Hanbury Esq ^r or to his Assigns		151	10 -
By Allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t 6 ^t for Negotiating the Bills of Exchange in London		23	4 8
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^t 6 ^t on £4646. 17 - 8		232	6 10
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum		232	6 10
So that the sum Disburs ^t amounts to	£	7925	- 4
And there will remain due to balance this Acc ^t		8068	19 10
R ^d Corbin R. R. G.		15997	- 2

December 15th 1774.

I have Examined the within Acc^t of his Majesty's Revenue of
Quitrents for the Year 1773 and have compared every Article
with its proper Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq^r
Receiver General and find the same truly stated and that
there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for balance thereof
Eight thousand sixty eight Pounds nineteen Shillings &
ten Pence Sterling.

John Blair, Dep. Aud^r

January 19th 1775.

The within Acc^t compared and Examined by John Blair
Esq^r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq^r Receiver General.

Dunmore

[74]

Endorsed. Quitrent Account for the Year 1773/

In the Earl of Dunmore's (N^o 24) / of 1st Feby 1775/

(S.)

The Acco^t of his Majesty's Revenue of 2^d 10^s Stageshead &c Arising
within this colony of Virginia from the 25th April 1774 to the
25th October follow^g [1774]

The Receiver General doth charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows			
To Balance of the last Acco ^t	£1315	-	4
The Acco ^t of the Upper District of James River	1934	19	8
The Acco ^t of the Lower District of James River	408	17	11
The Acco ^t of the District of York River	767	10	7
The Acco ^t of the District of Rappahannock River	1091	19	3
The Acco ^t of the District of South Potomack	931	8	6
The Acco ^t of the Port of Accomack	6	10	3
The Acco ^t of sundry Rights of Land sold	126	18	8
The Acco ^t of Fines & Forfeitures	4	10	-
	£6587	15	2
The Receiver General doth Discharge himself By the payment of the following Sums			
By a Warrant for half a years salary to the Governor	£1000	-	-
By a Warrant for Dues to the Gentlemen of the Council	500	-	-
By a Warrant to the Judges & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Term ^t	100	-	-
By a Warrant to the Honble & Rev ^d Robert Rolmondelay Auditor of the Plantations for half a years salary	50	-	-
By a Warrant to James Abercrombie Esq ^r Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Dues	100	-	-
By a Warrant to J ^r Randolph Esq ^r his Majesty's Attorney Gen ^l for D ^o	135	-	-

By a Warrant to Jas. Blair Secy. Clerk of the Council for Ditto...	75	-	-
By a Warrant to the Adjutants for half a years salary.....	160	-	-
By a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Ditto.....	6	-	-
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto.....	12	10	-
By a Warrant to the Ministers attending one Gent Court of Assembly.....	14	-	-
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governor's House:.....	974	-	6
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges.....	512	3	2
By Allowance of 1/2 p ^{ct} on £3787. 19. 2 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London.....	18	18	9
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p ^{ct} on £5272. 14. 10.....	263	12	9
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same sum..	263	12	9
So that the sum Disbursd amounts to	£4284	17	11
And there will remain due to balance this Acc ^t	2302	17	3
Rd Corbin D R S	£6587	15	2

December 14th 1774

[14]

I have Examined the within Acc^t of his Majesty's Revenue Com.
mencing the 25th of April 1774 and Ending the 25th of October
following and have compared every Article with its proper
Voucher produced by Richard Borlase Esq^r Receiver General and
find the same truly stated, and that there is due to his
Majesty's Revenue for balance thereof two thousand three hun-
dred two pounds seventeen shillings & three pence Sterling.

John Blair Dep. Aud^r

January 19th 1775.

The within Acc^t compared and Examined by John Blair
Esq^r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and
sworn to by Richard Borlase Esq^r Receiver General.

Dunmore

Endorsed. Account of the 24 per / hoghead to the 25th of
October, 1774. — /

In the Earl of Dunmore's / (N^o 24) of 7th Feby 1775. /

(6) / dr

[15]

(Copy)

Proposals for the encouragement of settling the¹⁸³¹
Lands purchased by Messrs Richard Henderson
& Co. on the Branches of the Mississippi River
from the Cherokee Tribe of Indians.

First That fifty men be raised as soldiers to be un-
der the direction of proper Officers for the protection
of the settlers of the country aforesaid to continue in
service till the first day of November next and as
a reward for the same to receive 500 Acres of Land
and three Pounds Sterling or the value thereof in
other Currency.

Second. That every person willing to become an Inha-
bitant and to go out and settle the country be-
tween the date hereof and the day of next
and shall employ himself and those under him in
cultivating and raising a crop of corn and other em-
ployment for the good of the community and to con-
tinue until the first day of September next always
ready with their lives and fortunes to defend protect
and support each other in their mutual Interest
and advantage against the savages, shall have the
privilege of taking up Lands upon the following terms
to wit 500 Acres for himself and two hundred and
fifty Acres for each tilthable person whom he shall take
with him and continue as aforesaid on payment of
Twenty Shillings Sterling per hundred or the value there.

[253]

of in other currency and also an annual Quit-Rent/ of two Shillings Sterling per hundred Acre of all Incumbrances.

Third. That any person that shall within six Months after the date hereof begin to erect and complete within three years a Furnace or other Iron Works so as to supply the Inhabitants with a sufficient Quantity of Iron shall receive 3,000 Acres of Land clear of all Incumbrances except the Quitrents aforesaid. — Any person beginning, erecting, and finishing a Salt Manufactory within twelve months from the date hereof and supply the Inhabitants with a sufficiency of salt shall have 1,000 Acres as aforesaid. — Any person erecting and finishing a Grist Mill within twelve Months from the date hereof shall have 500 Acres of Land as aforesaid. — Any person erecting and finishing a Saw-Mill within twelve Months from the date hereof shall have 500 Acres of Land as aforesaid. — Any person raising the greatest Crop of Corn in proportion to the lands he may have under him the ensuing Season shall have 500 Acres of Land as aforesaid. — The person who shall carry out the greatest Number of Sheep between the date hereof and twelve Months after shall have 500 Acres of Land as aforesaid. Given under our hands the 25th Day of December 1774. (Signed)

Richard Henderson
for himself & Company

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
72

The foregoing proposals for settling the Lands to be²¹¹
purchased by Richard Henderson and Company of the
Cherokee Tribe or Nation of Indians are the same mention-
ed and alluded to in the Instrument of writing hereto annex-
ed - Given under our hands this 22^d Day of February 1775.

(Signed) Richard Henderson
for himself & Company

Whereas the subscribers are about and have
the greatest reason to believe will shortly complete
the purchase of a Large tract of Country lying on
the Kentucky, Cumberland and other Waters of the
Ohio and Tennessee Rivers with a View of settling that
most desirable Territory with a large Number of
honest farmers, Artificers &c And being credibly in-
formed that a Number of persons disposed to
go and become Adventurers therein, are some on
their way others preparing for their journey in
order to obtain titles for Lands and become Inha-
bitants thereof, And as the safe and speedy set-
tling of that Country very much depends on the
prudence of the first Adventurers in many respects
but more especially on their compact situation
for mutual defence and protection being well per-
suaded and even fully convinced that a promiscuous
and diffused Settlement would not only endanger their

lives and effects of such rash settlers but might in its
^(prev) consequences / deter many honest industrious persons
now disposed to remove into those parts from pro-
ceeding on an Enterprise which would not only
become beneficial to themselves but extremely ad-
vantageous to the settlers of the ensuing Spring.
Therefore in order as much as in us lies to pre-
vent unthinking and inconsiderate persons from
attempting to settle the said lands in any dif-
fused or scattered manner so dangerous to the General
Welfare of the Country and the speedy and safe popu-
lation thereof do give this early and public notice
to all persons that in case we should become pur-
chasers thereof our most serious intentions are to
settle the same with the greatest expedition and
safety as well with respect to ourselves as those
who may become Adventurers in a case so replete
with every prospect of Gain and desirable in its
consequences, and do therefore hope and most ear-
nestly intreat all persons minded to go and settle
that Country this ensuing Season to conform to
the rules laid down by ourselves as well for
their benefit as ours, that is to say that all the
Emigrants or Adventurers of this Spring would settle
in a Town or Township for this year at least on
some convenient part of the land to be chosen for

that purpose that during the year every man may be looking out for such Land as he may choose to settle on when safe to disperse. With respect to such persons as may hereafter be disposed to quit Claim to their Lots and improvements in Town such Im-
provements to be / valued and the Valuation to be paid by the proprietors or purchasers of such Territory: The foregoing general Rules for the benefit of the Settlers we hope will be adhered to by all and every reasonable and thinking person minded to become Adventurers or Settlers of this most valuable country. And as it is obviously so much for the Benefit and advantage of the whole that these Rules be strictly observed we think it incumbent on us to declare that no person that shall wilfully and obstinately refuse to comply with these terms so Necessary to our well being must expect to come within any of the Indulgences heretofore published by ourselves in case we should become purchasers or owners of that country. - We wish that most entire peace harmony and good understanding, but must insist on the foregoing Rules, and most earnestly desire they may be strictly adhered to and complied with, and all such as will conform to the methods of settling hereby declared may depend

on the strictest performance on our parts.

Given under our hands this 22^d Day of
February 1775. -

(Signed)

Richard Henderson
for himself & company.

^[P. 10] Endorsed. Proposals for the encouragement / of settling
the lands purchased / by Mess^{rs} Richard Henderson
& Co. / on the Branches of the Mississippi / River from
the Cherokee Indians /

In Lord Dunmore's / 14 March. N^o 25. / N^o 6

(Copy) To the Little Carpenter and the Chiefs of the^[P. 129]
Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Brothers

When I lately received through Colonel Byrd the Talk addressed to me from the Little Carpenter, I was rejoiced at so good a Testimony of the pacific disposition, and friendly sentiments of the Cherokees towards their Brethren of Virginia; and I resolved in return to give every proof in my power of my regard for the Cherokees, by promoting harmony between them and their Brothers the Virginians, and establishing an intercourse, between their Country and this, that might be of mutual advantage. But I fear the Cherokees are taking a step which will defeat all my good intentions, and if my advice be true lay a foundation for still greater calamities than those we were both so lately threatened with.

I am informed that the Cherokees have inconsiderately (not to say worse) listened to the dangerous proposals of a certain evil disposed and disorderly Person named Henderson, and, allured by a little present gain, have entered into a bargain for Lands, which they either have sold or intend to sell to the said Henderson.

The Cherokees cannot be ignorant that the

Great King, our common Father and Sovereign, in order, to secure the Possessions of the Indians, from the Encroachments of of our own unruly People, to prevent their artifices from imposing upon, and taking an advantage of, the unwary / Indians in underhand Bargains, hath forbidden any Person but such as are duly Authorized by himself, or one of his Governors, to treat with Indians for Lands. And the Cherokees must be sensible that if they were allowed to dispose, in this irregular manner, of Lands to the White People, it would be impossible for the different Governments, in their Neighbourhood, ever to know the exact Boundaries of the Indian Country, and therefore it would be impossible to prevent continual quarrels and Murders the unhappy examples of which, on that account, having already been but too frequent: But these private agreements will have still more extensive Consequences, and prove fatal to the whole Indian Race in the End.

Titles to Land, thus obtained from Indians by our bad People (for no others will ever take them in that manner) will interfere with the Grants of the King and his different Governors, and be productive of endless confusion, disputes and ruin among the

White People themselves, and the Indians will be considered as the Cause: The King, whose orders and regulations you thus Neglect, will think you no longer worthy his Fatherly love and care; the People, in the Governments about you, will take every opportunity of revenging upon you the injuries which your irregularity brings upon them, and these very wicked men who betray you into the errors, though, now they are but few in Number they speak you fair, and pretend Integrity by paying you, perhaps, a valuable consideration for Land you choose to sell and think of no great consequence, yet those Men when they find themselves strong, which will soon be if you encourage such as them, for all the bad People from every Part will flock to them, will take by force those Lands you wish to preserve, and are most dear to you; - how can it be supposed that men who have disobeyed the laws and orders of their King and Governments to which they, their relations and friends all belong, will keep any agreement with you; - You may assure yourselves they will never rest satisfied till they have dispossessed you of all your country, and driven you out or extirpated you.

I hope the Little Carpenter and all my Brothers the Cherokeees will give attention to what I have here written, and consider me as their

3
real friend, when I advise them, if the Bargain
be not yet concluded, that they will immediate-
ly break it off; and if, imprudently, it is al-
ready finished that they will make known to
the said Henderson and his Associates that, as
they did not understand the import of it, and
it was contrary to the orders regulations and
Laws of the King and his Governments, it cannot
be valid. And I expect the Cherokees will oblige
the said Henderson and whatever Persons are
concerned with him, to quit the possession of
[262] any Lands which he or they may have taken
under pretence of their said Bargain. This is the only
way of preventing the evils I have above enumerated,
and if My Brothers the Cherokees comply with this,
fully, they may depend upon the protection and
favour of the King, his Governments and all the
Good People belonging to them; - but if they refuse
or trifle with me, I shall be obliged, though with
Grief, to speak to them in an other Manner.

At Williamsburg this 23^d Day
of March 1775.

(Signed) Dunmore.

[263] Endorsed. Message from the Earl of / Dunmore to the
chiefs of the / Cherokee Tribe of Indians.

In Lord Dunmore's 14 / March. 1775. / N^o. 1.

(N^o 20.)

Whitehall 30th May 1775. [1775]

Earl of Dunmore

My Lord

Since my letter to your Lordship of the 5th of April I have received & laid before The King your Dispatch of the 14th of March N^o 25, which in whatever light it is considered, either in respect to the disordered state of The King's Government in Virginia, from the unwarrantable proceedings of the People, or the disputes with the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, concerning their Limits, appears to be of very great Importance.

The Acts and Resolutions of the Provincial Congress, are of a most dangerous & seditious nature; but I trust that His Majesty's Firmness & the perseverance of Parliament in supporting their Constitutional Authority, will have the effect / hoped for by those who wish to be relieved from the tyranny and oppression to which they are subjected by the arbitrary Edicts of the Congress & the Committees appointed to carry their Resolutions into Execution. [1775]

The great increase of settlement on the lands to the West of the Laurel Hill, & the steps which have been taken as well by the Government of Virginia as that of Pensyl.

vania, to support their respective pretensions,
cannot fail of producing the greatest disorder
& confusion; & therefore the Board of Trade has
it in contemplation to recommend to The
King, that the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania should,
for the present be bounded on the South, by
a continuation of the Boundary Line between
Virginia & Maryland due West, until it touches
the Monongahela - and on the West by a Line
drawn due North from that point of the
Monongahela where the Southern Line falls in
upon it: until it touches the Ohio River above
Fort Pitt; and I hope this Proposition will meet
with your Lordship's concurrence in case His Majesty
shall think fit to approve what the Board
of Trade recommends.

I am &c

Dartmouth

[277] Endorsed. Draft, to the Earl of / Dummore /
(N^o 20.) / Whitehall 30 May 1775 /

Em^{rs}

(N^o 31)

[299]

The Ship William in Elizabeth
River Virginia 24th September 1775.

My Lord

Since my last of the 12th of July the Convention of this Colony have been sitting where I am informed, they have had many differences, some for very violent Measures others for less violent, they are at last come to the resolutions contained in their proceedings, here inclosed, the substance of which is that they have appointed a Committee of Safety, as I understand to be held at Hanover Town, in the County of the same Name, consisting of the following Members Viz^t The Honorable John Page, one of His Majesty's Council, Edmond Pendleton Chairman of the Committee, George Mason, Paul Barrington, James Mercer, and Richard Bland all Lawyers, Dudley Digges, Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs for York River, Thomas Ludwell Lee, William Batell, Carter Braxton, and John Tabb, Country Gentlemen.

They have also ordered 1020 Regulars Rank and file with Officers in proportion to be immediately embodied, and these are to be commanded by a certain Patrick Henry, who I informed your Lordship in a former letter (N^o 27) had robbed His Majesty's Receiver General. They have likewise ordered 425 Rifle Men, that is Hunters who make

use of a Rifle instead of a smooth bore Musket, these are intended to act and defend them against the Indians, and are ordered to take possession of the three Posts I occupied last year on the Ohio, viz^t Fort Dunmore, Fort Lincoln, and Fort Pleasant at the Mouth of the great Kanawha, and they have ordered 1600 Minute Men, a term I am unacquainted with, which they have adopted from the New England Provinces.

The Militia are also ordered to be Armed, Accounted, trained, and disciplined, and all Officers commissions are to be issued by the Committee of Safety, and are to take the Oaths inclosed (N^o 1.)

I inclose to your Lordship the Virginia Gazette of the 25th of August in which the Ordinance for embodying these forces is published by order of the Convention.

I understand that they have ordered Paper Money to the Amount of three hundred and fifty thousand Pounds to be forthwith emitted; and I think that it is all the Material part of their business, tho' they were sitting from the 17th of July to the 26th of August.

The inclosed letter (N^o 12) I received lately from Richard Corbin Esq^r: His Majesty's Receiver General, with the inclosed letter (N^o 3) which he had received

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
from the Officers of several Volunteer companies at
Williamsburg, the contents of both, I hope your Lord-
ship is acquainted with long ere now. Your Lordship
will see by a paragraph in Mr. Corbin's letter to me,
that he understood the proceeding of the Volunteers
had been disapproved of by the convention at
Richmond, that is since confirmed, and it is said
that His Majesty's Officers have received orders from
the convention to pay no regard to the solemn
compact entered into with the Volunteers.

The convention being over Mr. Peyton Randolph
and the other Delegates of the Continental
Congress are returned to Philadelphia.

I have been informed that your Lordship, or
some of His Majesty's servants had intrusted a certain
Mr. Nelson (son of Mr. Nelson President of His Majesty's
Council and Secretary of this Colony) with some
dispatches for me, which in place of delivering to
me when he arrived, (tho' I was within a few
miles of him) he carried to the Committee at
Hampton, who refusing to receive them he then
offered them to the Committee at York (the Town
where his father resides) who also refusing to re-
ceive them, he has delivered them to the Com-
mittee of Safety, since which I have heard nothing
of them. I wrote the inclosed letter (N^o. 4.) to the Presi-

sent, but have received no answer yet tho' I am within a few miles of him.

I have received the duplicate of your Lordship's dispatch. No. 20 dated the 30th of May. The firmness of his Majesty and the perseverance of Parliament in support of their Constitutional Authority in this Country, gives me great satisfaction, and will I hope effectually reestablish His Majesty's Government, which, is entirely at an end in this Colony.

With respect to the recommendation intended to be made by the Board of Trade to the King, "that the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania should for the present, be bounded on the South by a Continuation of the Boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, due West ^(N. 40) untill it touches the Monongohella and on the West by a line drawn due North from that point of the Monongohella where the Southern line falls in upon it untill it touches the Ohio River above Fort Pitt." I beg leave to observe to your Lordship, that the person who recommended that line must be quite ignorant of the Country, for it is impossible the line can strike the Ohio above Fort Pitt, because that River is formed by the junction of the Rivers Monongohella and Allegany below Fort Pitt, and as by this line the King would give up a very large tract of the only valuable part of that Country, I would

therefore recommend it to His Majesty that the line declared by my Proclamation (transmitted to your Lordship with my letter N^o 23.) stand untill a final settlement of it can be made, for in my opinion there is a matter of much greater consequence that ought to be settled first; and that is whether this great continent of America is or is not to be part of the Empire of Great Britain.

I wait with great impatience for a full answer to my former letters (N^{os} 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30;) which I trust in God will relieve me from the very disagreeable situation I now find myself in, surrounded with Enemies, and seeing them every day grow more formidable, both as to Numbers and discipline, without a single instruction how to act, or force to annoy them; and what hurts me more than any thing, is to see those that I am sure, would most willingly have espoused His Majesty's interest, now bearing arms against him, because they have no place of refuge to fly to; and I make no doubt, without, I am both enabled, and instructed to act soon, that the Indians, whose talk I send you (N^o 5.) as well as those whose address I here inclose (N^o 6) to your Lordship, will, if not immediately employed in His Majesty's Service, take part with the Rebels.

I have received a Verball Message from the
Ohio Indians (by M. Connelly who was an Officer with
me, in the expedition last year) informing me
that whatever the Virginians might say to them,
unless it came from me, they would receive it at
one Ear, and let it out at the other, and that they were
ready to act, in whatever manner I should direct them.

As the People, who are continually applying
to me for protection, will be obliged to join the Re-
bells, unless they have some place of refuge to fly to, I
intend to take them on board the ships, untill I re-
ceive instructions from your Lordship, in what manner I
am to act, which I beg may be very particular or General.

I am / My Lord

your Lordships

most Obedient

humble Servant

Dunmore.

P. S.

Since writing the above I have received your
Lordships dispatch N^o 20, the cover of which I inclose to
your Lordship in the same condition I received it. M^r
Pownall's letter inclosing Acts of Parliament was also
broke open, and with your Lordships, sent to me, in
the inclosed Cover (N^o 7.) D.

Earl of Dartmouth.

Endorsed The Ship William, Elizabeth River, / Virginia 24 Sept^r

1775, / Earl of Dunmore. / (N^o 31) / R^x 24th Nov^r /

End^d

Copy of a talk sent from the Shawanese, Delawares,^[191]
 Mingoes &c to the Earl of Dunmore, delivered to
 Major Bonnolly at Fort Dunmore by White Eyes a
 Delaware Chief in presence of the Chiefs of the
 Six Nations the 6th of July 1775 —

Uncles the Six Nations

Listen to what I am now going to say
 to my Brother the Big Knife Governor of Virginia.
 Brother the Big Knife

As you have now put the Chain of
 Friendship into my possession in presence of my
 Uncles the Six Nations, I now inform you that,
 I take fast hold of it with both my hands.

I am glad you told us that God will
 look down upon what passes between us, as this
 is our desire it puts us in mind of the friendship
 cultivated by our forefathers when they first met
 at the shore on this side the Great Water, and
 we were so fond of continuing that friendship
 then cultivated, that we removed back to give
 you room to settle as you grew more numerous,
 as we then always understood you were one
 people, and Governed by one King — We now
 desire our Brother the Big Knife to put one
 End of this Belt into the hands of King ^[192]
 George our Mutual Father, and acquaint him we

are settled at Tussocking where we hold fast by
the other end, being the center of a tract of
Country given to us by our Uncles the Weyandots,
where we are ready to hear from our great Father
the King of England, and as we were first told,
you were one People and had but one King we
hope that since we have now become one People
that matters may continue upon the same peace-
able footing as we conceived them to be at that
same time and that one King shall continue to
Govern us.

A Belt —

^{if squs}

Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's. / 24th Sept^r 1775 (N^o 31.) /

(N^o 7)

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT
(Copy.) Address of the Inhabitants of Transmontane [p. 596]
Augusta County, to His Excellency the Right
Honorable John Earl of Dunmore, His Majesty's
Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony,
and Dominion of Virginia —

My Lord

Altho' the present unhappy disputes give
us the utmost uneasiness, We should esteem our-
selves defective in point of gratitude to your Lord-
ship, were we neglectful to acknowledge, the highly
essential services, which we so lately experienced
from your Lordship's personal transactions in this
country. — When we reflect upon the indefatig-
able pains, and unwearied industry, with which
your Lordship pursued a well concerted Plan, for
our immediate defence, against a barbarous, and
cruel Enemy: as well the happy effects which are
the result of these transactions, our Hearts glow
with gratitude towards your Lordship, as the
Author of these blessings. As we had the honor
to be immediately commanded by your Lordship,
we flattered ourselves, your Excellency bore testimony
of the attachment which we then evinced to your
Lordship's Person, — conscious of which, we might
have avoided thus in a publick manner, to tes-
tify our regard to your Person, and approbation

of your conduct, had not the removal of the Powder from the Magazine at Williamsburg occasioned such general ^{discontent} in the interior part of this Colony which added to a current report that your Lordship intended to encourage the Savages to lay waste the Frontier, gave your Enemies an opportunity of propagating calumnies extremely injurious to your Lordship; who has been from these Circumstances represented to us, as one anxiously sollicitous to destroy the Liberties of British America in general, and of this Colony in particular: but as your Excellency's instructions, relative to the Indian Treaty, sufficiently convince us of the fallacy of one of these Assertions conceiving also, that the necessity of your Lordship's duty as a faithful Officer of the Crown, urged you to the other; We beg leave to assure your Lordship, that such conjectural insinuations, and probably misinterpreted actions, shall never eradicate from our Breasts, the warmest sense of gratitude — deeply impressed with these Sentiments, We beg leave to assure your Lordship, that we can never be induced to change our opinions, without reasons much more cogent than such, as we have as yet been made acquainted with. That your Lordship may live happy, and long continue to govern His Majesty's loyal Subjects of Virginia, is the sincere wish of

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REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

John Campbell	George Gibson	Paul Froman
John Cannon	Isaac Graydon	George Aston
John Connolly	Alex ^r Ross	Simon Girty
Edward Ward	John Gibson	William Chrystie
Thomas Smallman	William Crawford	Jacob Bonserman
Alexander McKee	William Harrison	Valentine Crawford
	John Stephenson	Benj ^r Harrison

with several hundred Inhabitants of Transmontane Augusta.

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His Lordships Answer.

I am extremely happy to find that my endeavours to afford you that assistance, which both my duty, and inclination urged me to, has been so salutary in its effects, and so productive of tranquillity amongst you. Be assured, that nothing could ever tend to administer more satisfaction, to me, than having it in my power to render real services to all His Majesty's faithful subjects; and especially to those under my own Administration. — Whatever constructions may have been invidiously cast upon my conduct, in removing the Powder from His Majesty's Magazine at Williamsburg; give me leave to assure you, that a regard to the Welfare of the colony, and a fervent desire of preventing an infatuated People, from precipitating themselves into acts of unpardonable Violence.

• lence, were the true motives of my conduct in that instance.

It shall be my constant study to discharge the trust reposed in me with constitutional faithfulness, in the performance of which, I shall be ever pleased to serve a gratefull People, and promote the happiness of your flourishing Settlement.

(Signed)

Dunmore

[p 191]
Endorsed. In the Earl of Dunmore's / of 24th Sept^r 1775.
(N^o 31) / (N^o 8.)